Rs 135 buys you a Royal Ward End Cycle complete!
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VII. NO. 20 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

[illegible] TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

[illegible] Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
[illegible] January ..	Mandala ..	8246
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th ,, ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th ,, ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd ,, ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
7th February..	Dilwara ..	8378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1919		
24th January ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
6th February ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
27th January ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Katniawar Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Tosan Maru	Matsuo ..	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki ..	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka ..	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Shinyo Maru.	G. Konaka ..	..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yerimo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	20th Jan.	5th Feb.	Japan.
Peking Maru.	S. Saito ..	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Lloilo	Paket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street. Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,69,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall be low Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newch wang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, of to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

50 KEGS WIRE NAILS.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T), at the Sale Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. B. Cowasji & Co., of Frere Road.
50 kegs wire nails 5 inches.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at Muljee Jetha Market, opposite Dharamraj Gully near baling press the following:—
By order of Hafiz Khanbhoy Tyebbhoy & Co. and on account and at the risk of Naraendas Dwarkadas:—
25 bales Japanese sheeting of nine dragon.
By order of Hafiz Khanbhoy Mulla Abdulalji and on account and at the risk of Naraendas Dwarkadas:—
10 bales Japanese long cloth No. 5151.
By order of Messrs. Abdul Kadar Hussanally Vasi & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co.
25 bales Japanese sheeting of nine dragoon.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.
GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY
"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."
Our Prices are the "Cheapest."
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. A. Bros and on account and at the risk of Seth Dahyabhai Hiralal, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 22-12-18 of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.
8 packages each about 60 pieces white shirtings No. 974 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES WHITE NENSOOKHS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. A. Bros and on account and at the risk of Seth Jethabhoy Kalyanji, the party defaulting to act under provision of the resolution of 22-12-18 of the Board Committee of the Bombay English white and plain piece-goods Association.
10 packages each 150 pieces white nonsookhs No. 6121/41 or other.

AUCTION SAEE OF 6 BALES DHOTEES OF THE SURAT SPG. AND WVG. MILLS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Ravji Naranji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Jagjiwan Anandji & Co.
6 bales each 200 pairs dhotees of the Surat Spg. and Wvg. Mills 8.9-10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CHECKS OF THE KOHINOOR MILLS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chambalmal Divanchand, the assignee of the right, title and interest of Seth Gordhandas Kallianji in the contract and on account and at the risk of Seth Punjabhoy Padamsey.
22 bales each 80 pieces checks of the Kohinoor Mills No. 675R and 675B.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Dahabhai Bhurabhai.
Ex. s. s. "SILIBUS MARU."
3 bales Japanese shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 638 BALES COTTON.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 1837 OF 1918.

Motilal Chunilal ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Thakerseydas Shivsamal, a firm ... Defendant.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd day of January, at 5 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Thakerseydas Shivsamal, the defendants, and in pursuance of the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod in Court on the 16th day of January, 1919, in the above Suit at Colaba at the Cotton Green Room of Messrs. Thakerseydas Shivsamal and on account and at the risk of Motilal Chunilal (of Messrs. Narandas Chunilal), the plaintiff:—
76 bales Cotton Rajkot.
217 bales Cotton Sajan.
2 bales Cotton Kumtha Old.
338 bales Cotton Kumtha.
5 bales Cotton Kudchi.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 DRUMS JAPANESE BLEACHING POWDER.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No 92 Apollo Street Fort. By order of The Indo-British Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. J. D. Shanevi of the Berar Oil Mills Ltd. Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Ex. s.s. Totomi Maru" and "Heishin Maru" both steamers arrived in Bombay during this month.
400 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder in one cwt. iron drums packed in wooden crates
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF C. ANDERSON, ESQ., J.P., MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. P. T. WORKSHOPS.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 26th January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, at the Bungalow, situated in the B. P. T. Workshops compound at Clarke Bunder (Chanpargodi) Mazagon, valuable handsome (specially made-to-order) household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumb-waiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, teakwood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room suite, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, beds, sweet-toned piano, lamps, crockeryware pictures, etc.
The property of C. Anderson, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, B. P. T. Workshops.
The property is on view and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF LINSEED AND CASTORSEED, damaged ex. S.S. "Chindwara."
Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1919, and on the following days, each day, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Alexandra Docks, Shed No. 12 (where the goods are lying:—
A large number of bags of Linseed and Castorseed, damaged ex. s.s. "Chindwara."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Mineeheber and Hiralal, attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Aga Gulam Hussein Lari and all persons interested in The Equity of Redemption of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece of Government leasehold land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1056 square-yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another on the north by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/368 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on the west by the property in the occupation of Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and others and on the south by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithabai M. Jeejeebhoy; and upon which said piece of Government leasehold land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1919.

MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
MEDOW STREET, FORT,
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 450 BALES YARN.
Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Chaturbhuj Bhowanidas, Esq., at his shop at Tamba Kanta, Pydownie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Ravaloo Ayer, Nayasami Ayer.
450 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20½ of China and Moon Mills.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1919.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegrams "Autoford." 412

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —The well-known uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENT HOTEL opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 412

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

DEBILITY of any descriptions and of any duration cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free for trial. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square, P. O. Calcutta. 4B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 249

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply DHARAMSI & Co., Solicitors, 3, Church Gate Street. 422

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Native Christian preferred). Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL. 417

WANTED—A Gujarati Hindu Fast TYPIST with office experience, on Rs. 50 p. m. start. Shorthand preferred. Apply NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Homji Street, near Town Hall. 422

WANTED—Competent WATCH MAKERS, good salary. Apply immediately SWISS WATCH WORKS, Lamington Road, next to N. Powell and Co. 411

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, possessing experience in general office work. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR, BOMBAY BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, Parel. 379

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 114. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 380

WANTED.—A clever Hindu TYPIST with knowledge of general office work and a CLERK knowing English and Guiarati accounts. Apply to Box No. 120 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

WANTED.—Two competent TYPISTS and GENERAL CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 105 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 344

WANTED.—A competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANT CHEF for the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Salary upto Rs. 300 per month with free board and quarters to a really capable man. Please apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LTD., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 349

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 consolidated on Temporary Establishment, 1 SUB-OVERSEER (Temporary) on Rs. 60 consolidated and 1 SURVEYOR on Rs. 100 consolidated. Only qualified men need apply stating age and qualifications and sending copies of testimonials they may possess. A. X. MORAES, Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, Dhulia. 407

WANTED for the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate, 7 duly qualified ASSISTANT SURGEONS, salary Rs. 300 per month each, 10 duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, salary Rs. 200 per month each. Period of engagement is two years on agreement. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of Certificates and Diploma to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE CO., Agents in India for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 406

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo PARTNER with capital for opening Boarding and Lodging for Hindoos only in Bombay. Apply Box No. 123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TELEPHONES. Long Distance Magneto Wall and Desk Telephones Switchboards, Accessories, EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., KARACHI. Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI".

FOR SALE—ONE CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE, Complete. Apply to LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Bombay. 414

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE, 80 H.-P., almost new, 4 ROTARY OIL MILLS in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (Shorrocks); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, etc., please apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—A spacious SHOP in Waterloo Mansions, facing Esplanade Road. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 273

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3707 for two Shares Nos. 11149, 11150, in the Bank of Bombay, originally issued in the name of Captain C. I. Dyke and last endorsed to Revd. J. D. Dyke, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way. 309

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the winding and repair of the Municipal Clocks, during the year ending 29th February, 1920, on the forms of tender to be obtained from this office.

Any further particulars required can be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

All tenders should be sealed, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and sent to the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, not later than 12 noon (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1919.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1919. 419

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a Poultry House at the Arthur Crawford Market will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1919. 418

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEVEN BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES as detailed below originally standing in the names of Framroz Hormasji Ghadialy and Hormasji Edulji Ghadialy or either of them, (Nos. 6639/40 of L.1904 and the Bank of India, Ltd., (Nos. 7695/99 L.1913) and now standing in the names of Framroz Hormasji Ghadialy and Hormasji Edulji Ghadialy by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the 22nd day of May, 1917. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 22nd day of May, 1917.

HORMASJI EDULJI GHADIALY,
FRAMROZ HORMASJI GHADIALY.
Proprietors of the said Debentures.

Countersigned:—
N. P. Sharpe,
Ag. Chief Accountant Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:—

No.	Year of Loan	Value
6639/40	1904	Rs. 500 each.
7695/99	1913	1,000 each.

"1/13th G. I. P. RAILWAY BATTALION." (I. D. F.)

ANNUAL BALL AND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE Commanding Officer Colonel T. W. BONNER, O. B. E., V. O., has been pleased to sanction that the ANNUAL BALL and PRIZE DISTRIBUTION be held at the Parel Railway Institute at 9-30 p.m., on the 14th February, 1919, when the prizes won in the Annual Rifle Meeting will be presented by Mrs. T. W. BONNER. The Ball will be free to all members of the Battalion, and members wishing to invite friends should forward, at an early date the names and addresses to the Adjutant, of those they wish invited. 375

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th day of January, 1919, to the 11th day of February, 1919, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half-year ending 15th February, 1919, payable to shareholders registered on the 29th day of January, 1919.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A LECTURE ON

MY EXPERIENCES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by

MAJOR MALLET, of the French Army, will be given at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on MONDAY, 27th January, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Major Mallet has had unique experiences during the War. During the first battle of the Marne he was attached to General Foch's Staff and later he had very responsible duties in connection with the Motor Transport of the French Army. He subsequently commanded an American Unit. For his services he was decorated with the Military Cross and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The lecture will be in English and is open to all and admission free. All are cordially invited.

The Hon. Mr. G. CARMICHAEL, C.S.I., I.C.S., will preside. 424

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Society's next EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and other EXHIBITS will open on the 12th March. Prospectuses of prizes and exhibit schedules can be obtained from the undersigned. All exhibits must each him not later than the 6th March.

H. J. GRISEWOOD, Lt.-Col.,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Art Society,
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 416

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1919 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, 1919 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do these things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
124 Sheriff of Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAMRAO SAJBA DHARGALKAR, Cashier in the service of the West End Watch Company, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Dr. PURSHOTTAM DHARGALKAR, of Santa Cruz, Hindu Inhabitant, a cousin of the abovenamed deceased, the sole executor according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. M. MALBARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. DIKSHIT & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys. 423

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. B24330 for one share No. 88050 in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Manubhai Chandravidyanand Pandya has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due Notice thereof has been given to the Company, and all persons are warned against dealing with the said share certificate in any way.

MANUBHAI C. PANDYA,
Solicitor. 405

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. KHARSEDJEE DADABHAI BHOWNAGREE has contracted to sell to our client MR. TAIB MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM, the undermentioned property. And that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said and hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if, any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by a passage leading to Charney Oart, on or towards the East by the house of the said Cursedji Dadabhai Bhaynagree, on or towards the South by the said Lohar Street and on or towards the West by the house of Pirojbai, wife of Maneckji Framji Mehta and the said messuage and tenement thereon are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No..... and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2773, and Street Nos. 367 269 and 371.

Dated, this 22nd day of January, 1919.

TAYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 415

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE has contracted and agreed to sell to our client Mr. SULTAN ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land hereditaments and premises, containing by admeasurement 1715 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2064 Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 1A/7069 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Raj Mahal" assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3430 and Street No 3 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Altamount Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the heirs of Mrs. A. G. De Ga but now of Cursetji Manekji and partly by the property of Manekji Dorabji Butcher on or towards the West by the property formerly of Bai Pirojbai, wife of Muncherji Cowasji Davar but now of Shapurji Muncherji Tata, on or towards the North by the Altamount Road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of the said Bai Pirojbai wife of Muncherji Cowasji Davar but now of Nusserwanji Sorabji.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 421

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM DWARKANATH, GUJANAN ATMARAM and BABULNATH ATMARAM, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to me, HALIMABAI, daughter of Abdul Karim Abba and wife of Ahmahomed Haji Ayub, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the property hereunder described. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, incumbrance, easement, charge or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the address mentioned below within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any will be considered as waived, null and void and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and tax land situate, lying and being at Mahim Cadell Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 620 square yards or thereabouts a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 86, New No 3630, and New Survey No. 1/50 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5302, Street No. 42 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property of F. G. H. Rodriques, on or towards the North by a vacant land known as the Mahar Wada, on or towards the East by the Mahim Durga Street and on or towards the South by the property of Vendors.

Dated, this 18th day of January, 1919.

HALIMABAI,
daughter of Abdul Karim Aoba
and wife of Ah Mahomed Haji Ayub

Address:—
Chos Moholla, Pydhoni,
Sidick Hoosein Sakarwala's house 350

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NOORBHAI GHELLABHAI, late of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan inhabitant, a Landing and Shipping Contractor .....Deceased.

BAI NEMATBAI, daughter of Noorbhai Ghellabhai, of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at D'lisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & KAIKHOSRO,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 413

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of ZAVERI CHATURBHUJ HEMRAJ alias CHATTERBHOOJ HEMRAJ JAVERI, late of Bombay, Oswal Hindu Inhabitant a merchant.....Deceased

MOTICHAND HEMRAJ, of Bombay, Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chipi Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) NARANJI DAYAL, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) SHRIRAM KHUSAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant residing at Princess Street, (4) JAVERI LALBHAI DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Oswal Hindu Inhabitant, a broker, residing at Parsi Gully outside the Fort, Executors according to the tenor of the last Will of the deceased abovenamed. . . ..Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 15th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys. 425

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager:—JAMES MCGRATH.

Reduced Price Matinee
Next Saturday Jan. 25th at 6 p. m.

Sunday Jan. 26th at 9-30
SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT
BY
THAT WONDERFUL TRIO
THE
CHERNIAVSKYS
LEO
(Violinist)
JAN
(Pianist)
MISCHEL
('Cellist)

Music lovers and those who enjoyed the fascinating concerts given recently will welcome this announcement.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
THIRD INSTALMENT
Episodes 6th & 7th of
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Together with
PICTORIAL NEWS and a Comedy in two Parts.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager..... JAMES MCGRATH

TO-DAY THURSDAY AND
TO-MORROW FRIDAY AT 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON MILITARY GARRISON
in the Screamingly Funny
PANTOMIMIC REVUE
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
In aid of Sick and Wounded
15 PEOPLE IN CAST 15
and
VAN LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY
The entire cast of
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
Consists of Ladies, Officers and Men from The Willington Military Garrison, including Six professionals, featuring
Major ROBERTS-LEWIS as "CANN" and
BILLY SHORE as "BASIL"
Don't miss the Wall Scene
Hip! Hip!! Hooray!!!
The Funniest, Biggest, best Show ever staged in India by Amateurs
Revue produced by kind permission of Harry Day, Variety Agent, LONDON.
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m., at the THEATRE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-Night
MISS PEARL WHITE
in
PATHE'S GREATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE HOUSE OF HATE
13th Episode
"ENEMY ALIENS"
14th Episode
"UNDERWORLD ALLIES"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
FISHING DURING WAR
Interesting and Educational
"KICKED OUT"
Comic by Luke.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sun. at 5 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Boxes, to Seat 4, Rs. 8. Balcony, Sofa Seat, Rs. 2. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved class Re. 1. 1st class Ans. 8, and Class Ans. 4, 3rd class Ans. 2.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
DID YOU SEE LAST WEEK'S
INDIAN GRAPHICS!
Thousands and Thousands have greeted them with tremendous acclamation and applause.
TWO MORE INDIAN GRAPHICS THIS WEEK
Featuring
THE MOST IMPOSING MOHORRUM PROCESSION
See the
IMMERSION OF THE TABOOTS OF POONA.
From the Sangum Bridge into the Mutha River
SIMPLY SPLENDID AND MOST PICTURESQUE.
Also
THE GREAT ARMISTIC PROCESSION
One of the grandest parades through the city of Poona

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED
SUPERB NEW PICTURE BILL
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HEPWORTH MASTERPIECE
A Drama in 4 parts over 5,000 feet
"BROKEN THREAD"
Suggested by the beautiful words of EDWIN ARNOLD depicting how true love and faith lead men to right path and happiness even after great anxieties and privations and featuring the famous artistes
CHRISSIE WHITE AND HENRY EDWARDS
English Plot, English Ideas, English Acting, English Scenes, English Makers.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs 5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY TWO DAYS MORE

To see the Universal Serial stupendous

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

right from the beginning.

THE FIRST TEN PARTS

(Six parts of the last Week and four further parts of this week) will be shown all together to-day and to-morrow at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Four Shows to-night—5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Ladies and Schoolboys admitted in the 5-30 and 7 p. m. (S.T.)
Shows at Half Rates in all the classes, except the third.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES MCGRATH.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
SUCCESS ! SUCCESS !! SUCCESS !!!
an enormous audience and an enormous reception in

LAURA GUERITE'S

NEW REVUE

"Let's Go"

Written and produced by **Laura Guerite.**
and presented by
African Theatres & India Film Ltd.
EVERYBODY MERRY AND BRIGHT.
LET'S GO AGAIN!
and see
GEORGE ROSS.
The Famous London Comedian at the
Sparkling, Smart & Smiling Chour s.
BOOKING OPEN AT ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

TO-DAY at 6-30
The Latest Historical War Films
SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET
"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

THE EMPIRE

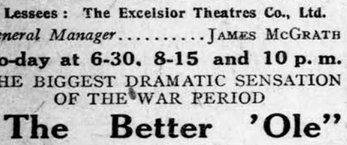
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager.....JAMES MCGRATH
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
'The Better 'Ole"
OR
'THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL'
SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.
1. HUN FLEET surrenders to Beatty
2. U-BOATS SURRENDER

Your favourite Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term, Girgaum
presents during this week
The 3rd Instalment
Episode 6th—THE FIGHT OF THE FURY
" 7th—HEARTS IN TORMENT
of the great mystery serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring
DAINTY KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Also the Universal Screen Magazine and a two-reel LKO. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BEST CHANCE FOR
Wholesale and Retail Dealers.



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HAJEE BROTHER,
SANDHURST ROAD,
near ALHAMBRA CINEMA, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

JAN. 22.

The Marwadi Bazaar opened, at Rs. 615 for fully good broach April May, declined to Rs. 614 and advanced to Rs 620/21. Fluctuations occurred between Rs. 618 and Rs. 620 but on a report in the bazaar of the New York close of Monday being lower the price dropped gradually to Rs. 610½. It then improved to Rs. 614½ and fluctuated between Rs. 613 and Rs. 614, and again declined to Rs. 610½. At 4 p.m. the rate had fallen to Rs. 605 and after slight fluctuations the bazaar closed at this prices. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 603 advanced to Rs. 604/5 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May.	604/5
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	466
Fine Oomras	,,	535

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 22ND JAN, 1919.

Fully Good M. G Broach..	April-May	605
Fully Good M. G Bengal ..	Jan.	466
Fine M. G Oomras ..	,,	533
Fully Good M.G. Oomras..	,,	493

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	500	493	475	465	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	493	483	468	458	,,
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	530	510	500	,,
M.G. Oomras No 8	557	540	530	..	,,
M.G.Oomras No4	..	530	510	500	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 21st Jan. 1919.

Cotton	18 883 bales.
Wheat	15 56 Gwts.
Linseed	10 9 3 ,,
Rape, etc.	311 ,,
Gingellyseed	830 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	8,682 ,,
Castorseed	2 421 ,,
Rice	2,261 ,,
Myrabollams	6,851 ,,
Cottonseed	3 387 ,,
Mowraseed	329 ,,
Gram	578 ,,
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 22.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a, 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 144-4.
60 D/st. Japan, Rs. 141-12.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220-8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75.
4½ per cent Port trust lon-dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 84.
4 Municipal long-dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 92.
The following are the bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak chiefly on account bulls unloading their holdings for February settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—Swadeshi 2,042-8, Swan 592-8, Simplex 692½, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 535, New Greats 317½, Madhowji 2077½, Luxmi Cotton 1,730, Kohinoor 1,205, Currimbhoy 332½, Kastoorchand 1,070, Ind Bleaching 165, Finlay 482½, Fayalbhoy 712½, David 602½, Crescent 218½, Coalaba 1,525, Century 402½, Nagpur 2,277½, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,415, By Uniteds 890, Bundi 27, Katni ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,365, Tata New Defd. 416 p, Tata 0, Defd. 1105, Tata 0,232½, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 832½, By Burma 837½, By. Tramway 487½ B, Steam 345, Tata Hydro. 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—
Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 592½, Simplex 690, Shahporji 122½, Pearl 535, New Greats 315, Madhowji 2,080, Laxmi Cotton 1,725, Kohipoor 1,202½, Currim 335, Kastoorchand, 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finaly 480, Fazalbhoy 707½, David 602½, Crescent 217½ Colaba 1,525, Century 402½, Nagnur, 2,275, By Cotton 890, By. Dyeing 1,415, Bundi 26, Katni Ord. 257½, Katni Defd. 1370, Tata New Defd. 410, Tata Ord Defd. 1105, Tata Ord 232½, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 835, By. Burma 830, By. Tramway 490, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1190.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Thabyabin Ningappa (accused) v. Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. T. Scotson, Additional Sessions Judge Dharwar, who agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, of kidnapping a young girl named Rosnanbi and convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The facts according to the prosecution story are briefly these:—

The complainant had recently settled at Navalur with his wife, son, daughter-in-law and a daughter named Rosnanbi. It is this last mentioned girl Roshanbi that had been abducted by the accused with the help of one Basavanneva. According to her, the accused seduced her three or four days before the date of the abduction and on the night of the 17th January or the early morning of the 18th, the accused went to the house of Basavanneva and took her as far as the house of the complainant and there the accused went inside the house and brought the girl out. Basavanneva followed the two persons as far as her house where all these persons were observed by her mother Somava. But the accused and the girl went to the house of Hussensal and stayed there for full one day. The party started on the morning of the 19th for Malali. On their way, they were met near Hubli by one Maktumsab the Walikar, and further near Pala, by Channappa, the Walikar and the two Weddars. The accused then proceeded to Malali and stayed there for two nights. Then on the 24th noon, the accused was seen in company of the girl in his own field at Navalur. When this was brought to the notice of the complainant, he took the Patel and one Walikar to the accused's field. But at the sight of the Patel, the accused ran away and the girl was recovered. The girl stayed with their parents for two months and then again disappeared. Since then the girl has not been traced up till now. The accused voluntarily surrendered on 14th June, 1918.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments on both sides, came to the conclusion that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was not reliable and, therefore, their Lordships acquitted and discharged the accused.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INTERESTING CASE UNDER SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LD., ... Appellants and ors. Plaintiffs.

v.

RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY & ORS. ... Respondents and Defendants.

In the above case which appeared before the court in appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Kajiji their Lordships gave the following judgment confirming the decree of the Lower Court. The facts of the case appear from the judgment.

THE JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Kajiji delivered on an Originating Summons taken out for the determination of the question whether the plaintiffs or one of them are or is not entitled to specific performance of so much of the contract of the 10th of December, 1917, as the defendants can perform and compensation in money for the deficiency.

The defendants are the present trustees of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity Fund, and, as such trustees, are the owners of an immovable property in Medows Street, for the sale of which at the price of Rs. 7,41,000 they have obtained the sanction of the court. The agreement between the defendants and plaintiffs is contained in two letters of the 10th of December, 1917. The first is an offer by the defendants, the material passages in which are: "Our clients have agreed to sell to you their property at Meadows Street containing by admeasurement 1482 square yards or thereabout of quiet ground rent tenure bearing Collector's old old numbers 131, 131, New numbers 4977, 4978 and New Survey No. 9429 and Municipal Ward A. No. 1120, Street No. 117, for the sum of Rs. 7,41,000. Our clients have brought to your notice that notice has been served on them under the Land Acquisition Act for compulsory acquisition of a part of the property, namely 160 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Armenian Lane and the sale is subject to the sanction of the court." The acceptance was in the following terms. Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., wrote:—"With reference to your letter of date written on behalf of your clients, Trustees of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity Fund, we beg to confirm the agreement to sell to us their property at Meadows Street mentioned therein for the sum of Rs. 7,41,000 upon the terms and conditions mentioned therein. We enclose herein our cheque for Rs. 25,000 by way of earnest money." On the 18th February the solicitors of the plaintiff's bank submitted to the defendants' solicitors a draft conveyance in the schedule to which the area of the property to be conveyed was stated to be 1482 square yards. On the 15th March the same solicitors wrote to the defendants' solicitors as follows:—"We were compelled to send for the endorsement of the conveyance, etc., herein this afternoon as it was found that the area stated on the plan prepared by Mr. Chambers was shown as 1281 square yards, whereas in the correspondence leading to the agreement to purchase, in the deeds and in the Collector's bill the area appeared as 1480 and 1482 square yards respectively. Under our clients' instructions we have written to Mr. Chambers this afternoon asking him to measure the property at once and we will write to you further as soon as we are in a position to do so." On the same day the defendant's solicitors wrote: "With reference to the plan of the property we notice that the area shown in the plan is 1281 square yards, whereas in the conveyance prepared the area is stated to be 1480 square yards. We presume the area in the draft conveyance has been taken by you from the last conveyance. We therefore suggest that in the schedule to the conveyance the following words should be inserted after the words 1480 square yards "but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1281 square yards." On hearing from you we will insert the said words in the schedule and get them initialled by our clients. Your clients may initial them when they attend to admit execution. We wish to make it clear that our clients are not responsible for the actual area of the land whatever it may be." To this Messrs. Little and Co., replied as follows:—"We received your letter of the 15th instant crossing our letter to you of the same date and we are unable to accept the suggestion made by you in para 8 and 9 on the subject of the area and we are unable to agree that your clients are not responsible for the area of the land agreed to be sold. Our clients agreed to purchase this property on the representation that it comprised 1482 square yards and as you are aware the purchase price was calculated on that area, the intention being to demolish the buildings now standing upon the land. If it turns out that Mr. Chambers's measurement of 1281 yards is correct our clients consider themselves no longer bound by their agreement to purchase, the discrepancy in area being so great as to entitle them to refuse to complete. We will inform you as soon as we have received Mr. Chambers's report." On the 23rd March, 1918, Messrs. Little and Co., wrote as follows:—"Our clients desire to complete their purchase subject to a proportionate reduction in the purchase-money and we have to request you to inform us at your very early convenience whether your clients will make this allowance and take the necessary steps to complete the conveyance on the revised basis. Our clients understand that Mr. Chamber's valued the property agreed to be sold to them during the latter part of the last year and assessed the value of the building now standing thereon as Rs. 30,000 for removal, and the reduction in the purchase price to be paid by our clients should therefore be calculated in respect of the number of square yards by which the property is now found to fall short of 1482 square yards, at the rate per square yard at which our clients agreed to purchase that area for the price of Rs. 7,41,000.

Upon these facts plaintiffs claim specific performance with compensation for the defiiningof 200 yards or thereabouts, which compensation being taken at an uniform rate per square yard according to the agreed purchase money for the property would work out at something like a lakh of rupees. The claim is based upon S.14 of the Specific Relief Act which provides that "where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money the court may, at the suit of either party direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed and award compensation in money for the deficiency."

The first question which arises on the section in this case is whether the defendants are unable to perform the whole of their contract. The conclusion that I have come to is that the contract was for the sale of the defendants' Meadows Street property subject to such deduction as there might be for the claim of the Municipality for compulsory acquisition of the Armenian Lane site in which case the compensation money would pass to the purchaser if the contract is completed.

The property to be sold is described in every possible and conceivable manner as the property of Meadows Street of quit and ground rent tenure, bearing the Collector's Old No. 131,131 New No. 4977-4978, New Survey No. 9429, Municipal Ward A No. 1120, Street No. 117. There can be no possible doubt as to the property agreed to be transferred. It may measure 1482 square yards or it may measure 1282 square yards. But whatever it measures I am of opinion that the plaintiff were determined to buy and were prepared to pay the price of Rs. 7,41,000. In my opinion therefore the defendants are not unable to perform the whole of their contract. The mention of 1482 square yards, though the property which has been actually measured proves to be of a smaller area, is no more than a false description which prejudices no one since the subject matter of the conveyance was known without any possible shadow of doubt.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

If I could have held that there had been failure on the part of the defendants to perform the whole of their part of the contract, I should still be unable to award to the plaintiffs the relief claimed by them, for the court may only award compensation in money for the deficiency when the part left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value. According to the plaintiffs' case the part unperformed may amount to anything between Rs. 50,000 and a lakh. It is 1/7 in area of the whole of this very valuable town site, and it would be a misuse of language to say that the part alleged to be unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value. Section 15 of the Specific Relief Act indicates that when the part left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, the plaintiff can only obtain Specific Performance if he relinquishes all claim to further performance and all right to compensation either for the deficiency, or for loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant. This is not the English law, but it is the law deliberately enacted by the Indian legislature and applicable to all plaintiffs, whether vendors or purchasers. The antithesis between sections 14 and 15 appears to be that in section 14, the part unperformed must be inconsiderable whereas under section 15 it must be considerable. There can, I think be no doubt that in the present case if any portion of the contract has been left unperformed it is a considerable portion. The plaintiffs are therefore only entitled to specific performance upon relinquishing all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for loss or damage sustained by them through the default of the deendants. In my opinion, therefore, the judgment of the learned judge was right, the decree should be confirmed and this appeal dismissed with costs. The Court certifies that under R 503 this is a fit case for two Counsel.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

33-18—1368-18—Crawford B and Co., Yamashita Kaisen Kaisa Ld v. J A Grant and Co a firm Daphtary F and D Part heard.

25-18—181-17—Edgelow G W and Co. Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v General Nawabzada Abdullakhan, Payne and Co.

8-18—Ins. Court No. 149-17 and In re Kurshedji Wadia an insol.—M B Chothia, Byramji Huriibhoy Warden v. Khurshedji N Wadia, Merwanji K & Co.

13-18—811-17—Little and Co., Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damji v. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy, Dastur and Co.

FOR SANCTIONING THE SCHEME.

4-11—385-06—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdul Razak v. Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Little and Co., Payne and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

45-18-3-18 T and I J. Payne and Co, Mongibai widow v. Joshi Pragi Bhanje and anr, Bhimji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1276-17—Purnanand and Co. Bhuderji Lalji v Morarji Raghunath and ors. Mer. and Co. Mehta D and L. Part Heard.

23-18—Shroff and D. Laxmidas Bhimji a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm Mehta D and L.

413-18—Mirza M and M. Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors. Mer K and Co. Jeh and S.

468-18—Malvi M R and Co. Messrs Amulakhchand Mewaram a firm v Messrs Bhagwandas Dolatram a firm.

1059-16—Matu J and M. Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

614-18—Judah and S. Vithalrao Shivbagoo Alconda v Rao Saheb Moolji Narayen.

368-17—Amin and D. Bai Bhulibai widow and anr v Purshotam Jiwan and anr, Jam R and D.

153-18—Ard H D & Co. The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v The Bhimani Cotton Spg & Wg Mills Co Ltd Kanga & S.

571-17—Vachha & Co. Messrs Mashanlal Bajraught a firm v Messrs Purshotam Purshotam a firm, Payne and Co. Settled.

681-17—Shamrao M & H, Juthabhai Vishram v Haji Sulleman Haji Jusub, Matu J & M.

66-18—Kharas & Co., Framroz F Bhesania v. anr v. The Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ld., Payne and Co.

528-16—Bhimji and Co. Robert Buchanan and anr v. S N Co. Ld. The Indian and Pemusalai Payne and Co.

20-17—Vachha and Co. Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v. Tricumdas Lalji Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co. Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v. Girdharlal Jadavnath Bridmar a firm. Payne and Co.

1383-17—H D and Co. Merwanji Dhanjibhai Sukhai and ors v. Virbaiji widow and ors Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th. and Co. Ratansey Doongersey v. Bhawanishanker Parashram and anr. D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D. Abdulla Goolam Hossein v. Amoobai widow and ors Mulji and Tha.

1142-16—Kanga and Savani, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1453-17—Ard H D and Co. Raichand Ghellabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Cap and V, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR JUDGMENT.

T & I J 45-18—3-18—Payne and Co., Mongibai widow v. Joshe Pragji Bhanji and anr Bhimji and Co.

I. C. 5-18—In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913—Salum and G. In Re The Bijapur Merchants Pressing and Ginning Co., Ld. v. Kadady Ghandy and Co., Ptes. Parties concerned.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T. and I. J.—4-17—Re Myron Henry Phillips, Motichand and Co. Esther Harlan v. Sakharam Pillai, Amin and Desai.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1931-18—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Sha Dhanji Depaji and Co. a firm v. Khoja Jafferbhoy Datoo.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1620-18—M B Chothia, A Abubakar v. Sha Hansrai Amerchand.

1336-18—Little & Co., Messrs. C M Bros. and Co. a firm v. G Gildard and anr.

1506-18—Manecklal & K, Thakerseydas Surajmal a firm v. Chirangilal Son of Bansidhar.

1647-18—Khandvalla and Co. Jamnadas Narotamdas and Balaram Nathoo and Co. a firm v. Oodhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer.

1692-18—Khandvalla and Co. (for a panper), Chinta Shivaji Borekar v. Muktabai widow and ors.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

6-18—Re Ramdas Keshowdas—Khund L and M, Gangabai widow v. Sittaramdasji Guru Gangadasji Tyabji D and Co. Part Heard 20-1-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

5-18—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essack v. Atmaram Hiralal Nazar and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard 20-1-19.

1409-18—Bhimji and Co., Wessonji Thakerai Halai v. Manecklal Chunilal Shroff, Dubash and Co., as Part heard 9-1-19.

1301-17—Hiralal T and Co, Nanubhai Raghunathji Desai v. Chabildas Samalji, Unwalla P and P.

152-18—Purnanand & Co., Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v. Maganmall Gopaldas a firm and ors, Payne and Co.

179-18—In Person, Karlapati Satyanarayen v. K S T Thevasiparmal Nadur, Raghavaya N and Co.

361-18—Mulla and M, Kanji Valji v. Dwarkadas Chaturbhoy a firm, Madhowji K and C.

362-18—C P D'Cunha and Co, Joachim Vincent Paisloy v. Barjor Framji Metha, Unwalla P and P.

429-18—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Mahomed Joomabhai Jan Mahomed v. Noor Mahomed Hoosein Merchant, Shroff and D.

S. C. CT. 195-4600-18—Patell and Ez, S John alias John David v. Pirojshaw Dhanjisha Bolton, Jehangir and S.

365-18—Dastur and Co, Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas a firm v. Messrs. Gordhandas Nathu and Co. a firm Mehta D and L.

233-13—Mulji and Tha, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipura v. Bansilal Motilal Shivlal and ors. Bhaishanker K and G., Ardeshir H D and Co., Mulji and Tha.

748-17—Raghavaya N and Co. Peruri Venkata Raja Gopalum v. Peruri Vishwanatham and ors. Raghavaya N and Co.

724-18—Unwalla P and P. Bai Gangabai widow v. Dame Anand and ors. Mehta D and L.

220-16—Judah and Solomon, Joti Babaji v. Kesra Foosa and Co. a firm. Wadia G and Co.

58-18—Malvi M R and Co, Gangabmal Chotaram and ors v Lachminarayen Jethmal, Madh K and Ch.

34-17—Ard H D and Co, Elias Haji Abdulla v Alli Mahomed Haji Joosub and ors, Sme B and Co, For Postponement.

1384-17—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Thackersey Deochand and Co a firm v Jugmohundas Pranjiwandas Papdiwalla, Dharamsi and Co.

S C Ct 833/26765-17—Dharamsi and Co., Jugmohandas Pranjiwandas v Thakersey Mahashanker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1293-17—Mulla and Mulla, Messrs Furdunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm v Messrs. Jamshedji Jehangir and Son a firm, Dubash and Co.

In the Division Court No. 46.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.

S. S. Turbo, Sinclair, Rangoon.
S. S. Innaminka, Grierson, Busreh, etc.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S. S. Dumra, Fisher, Busreh, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tysla for Copenhagen, etc.

S. S. Innaminka:—The B. I. S. No Co.'s steamer Innaminka, 1,324 tons, Captain R. Grierson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, Bahrein and Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J. Fisher, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

S. S. Mandala for London:—105 cwts. black pepper, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 40 cwts. bat maney copra, David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 2 cases oulnoo powder influenza's medium, A. M. Sodder and Co.; 117 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowrojee and Co.; 70 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jaferbhoy.

S. S. Nankin for London:— 36 bales hemp, H. B. Ramji and Co.

S. S. Moora for London:—100 cwts. turmeric, V. Terpall.

S. S. Crosby Hall for New York:—60 bales tanned sheep skins, E. Mohamed and Sons; 290 casks salted goat skins, H. M. Halim; 115 bales tanned goat skins, Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.; 50 bales dry salted goat skins, P. Abdul Rahman and Co.; 73 casks goat skins, Deccan Trading Company of Bombay.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—3,002 cwts. crushed myrabolum, P. Mathuradass and Co.; 21 bales goat hair, David Sassoon.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—40 bales salted sheep skin, Haji Fakeer Mahomed and Co.; 2,793 cwts. linseed, Messrs. Ralli Bros.; 3 bales wool raw, The Bombay Company, Ltd.

S. S. Tysla for Stockholm:—208 bales woollen carpets, Messrs. King King and Co.

S. S. Tysla for Copenhagen via Christiania:—54 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co.

S. S. Tysla for Christania:—31 bales wool carpets, Bontor and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sutton Hall from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—707 barrels alum, 301 bars steel, 18 casks bolt nuts, 172 bundles steel bars, 20 drums heald varnish, 650 drums black varnish, 1 truss roller skins, 284 casks colour, 90 cases colour, 7,189 kegs paint, 81 cases paint, 30 drums paint, 264 kegs stucco paint.

S. S. Sutton Hall from Middlesborough, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—238 grind stones, 244 bundles sheets, 1 bale rugs.

S. S. H. I. Sanctoria from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—18,911 bags rice.

S. S. Tysla from Christania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—2,643 kegs nails and horse nails, 300 bales nails and horse nails, 450 bales strong rose nails, 760 cases wrought nail, 229 kegs wrought nail, 133 bales writing paper, 193 reels printing paper, 2,967 bales printing paper and colour.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 22nd January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK					
A	Sutton Hall	2870	N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
B	Shahjehan	1462	Karachi	19-1-19	..T M & Co
	Boats of City of Hankow	4765	Calcutta	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
G	Unka	956	N F	N F	..D R I M
M	Gregory				
	Apear	2941	N F	N F	..M M & Co
N	Lowesdale	2152	Calcutta	22-1-19	..M Italiana
50	tons crane				
	Dara	3083	Busra	21-1-19	..T Morrison & Co
MERRWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Khosrou	3740	N F	N F	..T M & Co
	Tug Doris	223	N F	N F	..C H B P T
HARBOUR WALL					
	Indravati	513	N F	N F	..D R I M
	Kaveri	558	Bhawnagar	22-1-19	..K N & Co
	Mahanadi	849	N F	N F	..P S N Co
	Oporto	466	Karmagca	22-1-19	..K N & Co
	Banaduri	..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
3	Tysla	2691		23-1-19	..Graham & Co
4	Dumra	762	P Gulf	N F	..K M & Co
5	Moora	3152	London	N F	..K N & Co
10	Castalia	4082	Liverpool	25-1-19	..W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkra				
	Maru No. 2	2257	..	N F	..H S Shustary & Co
16	Shushtar	1718	..	Soon	..P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
2	Egra	2545	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3	Sanctoria	1905	N F	N F	..M M & Co
5	Sanctoria	2376	N F	N F	..M M & Co
6	Bendra	1817	N F	N F	..K N & Co
7	Mandala	5120	London	25-1-19	..K M & Co
8	City of Calcutta	4891	Karachi	26-1-19	..K Nixon
9	Vasna	4670	Busra	26-1-19	..K M & Co
11	Nankin	6858	London	31-1-19	..K M & Co
12	City of Baroda	3305	N F	N F	..K Nixon & Co
17	Shuja	3112	Busra	24-1-19	..T Morrison & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
	Jeddah	2923	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	Hwahsun	1777	N F	N F	..D R I M
	Ballard Pier				
	V Hanskark	1896	N F	N F	..D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

A HINT FOR MOTHERS.

HOW TO MAKE A TAR COUGH SYRUP THAT CHILDREN LIKE.

Tar preparations as prescribed by physicians usually taste so unpleasant that it is difficult to get children to take them. Mothers who have experienced this difficulty will, therefore, be glad to learn that one of the cheapest as well as one of the most effective cough syrups known, and which is at the same time so pleasant to take that children ask for it, can be prepared by simply dissolving pure bitrate of tar in hot water. The following is the best recipe: Obtain a 2oz. bottle of pure bitrate of tar from the chemist, and add the contents to a simple syrup prepared by dissolving 8 ozs. of sugar in half a pint of hot water, stirring well all the time. When cold pour into a bottle and cork tightly. The cough syrup is then ready for use when required. From one half to one teaspoonful every hour or two will quickly relieve the most stubborn cough or cold and prevent the danger, ever present in children, of contracting lung trouble, influenza and pneumonia. For grown-up people the dose may be doubled, and it will be found particularly valuable in relieving and preventing those catarrhal and bronchial troubles which so frequently lead to more serious complaints.

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AHMEDNAGAR CHARITABLE FAMINE CATILE FUND.

URGENT NEED FOR HELP.

"We have received the following appeal:—

Rains having failed this year in the Ahmednagar District, the condition has become acutely distressful. Famine is making havoc. Many cattle have died and are dying for want of fodder. Cattle which were sent out of the District in search of grazing are returning because they cannot find sufficient fodder, and they are likely to die.

Thousands of cattle are being bought by butchers for slaughter at the Principal Bazar towns of the district. Inquiries show that number of cattle sold at the bazaar towns in the District is from 500 to 2,000 every week, and the sales are fast increasing. The price per head has fallen so low as Rs. 5 for a good animal while an inferior one can be had for even a Rupee. The unhappy agriculturists have to sell their cattle because they have no fodder to feed them with nor money to buy it. The district is denuded of fodder and the situation now as regards the cattle is most serious and critical. Without exaggeration it may safely be said that the situation is very serious and dreadful. It is really heart-rending to see a good animal sold to Mahars and Mangs and killed by them simply for its hide.

The Government are doing a great deal; but unless something is also done by the people to bring Government assistance within the reach of the poorest classes by free gifts, there is every danger that most of the cattle will either die or be killed.

The Ahmednagar Charitable Famine Cattle Fund has, therefore, been started by the Ahmednagar public to help this cause. A cattle kitchen has been started. Useful cattle, cows and oxen only are being admitted; and the camps will be managed under the advice of the Civil Veterinary Department. It has also been arranged to open Cactus fodder depots and to contribute towards the cotton seed required for the Cactus fodder sold at Government Cactus depots already established. Arrangement have been made to make that fodder popular and cheap.

By using Cactus fodder one animal requires only Rs. 5 per month and Rs. 30 for six months. A contribution of Rs. 30, therefore, saves one animal.

The Ahmednagar District consists of 1,760 villages. To save at least ten cattle of each village is to save 17,600 cattle. That requires Rs. 88,000 per month and Rs. 5,23,000 for six months.

We, therefore, appeal to the generous and charitable public to try their utmost to help us at this critical time and contribute to our Fund.

All correspondence on this subject should be addressed to the Secretaries of the Fund and contributions paid to the Secretaries or the travelling Volunteers of this Fund with the authority of the Secretaries. A receipt will be given for the same. A regular account is kept of all contributions and expenses and checked by respectable persons and officers.

M. K. MUTHA,
G. R. SHROTRIYA,
MOOLCHAND DAULATRAM,
Secretaries.

Ahmednagar, Jan. 15.

ENSUING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipal election takes place at the end of this month and it will not be out of place if rate-payers are reminded about certain citizens who have offered themselves for re-election but who as corporators have proved themselves unfit to be the representatives of the people during their last tenure. In this connection I would draw the attention of the voters specially to the candidature of Mr. R. S. Navalkar who seeks re-election from the C Ward. The public is well aware how this gentleman voted against the election of our leader Mr. Baptista to the Presidentship of the Corporation though he was proposed and supported by eminent men like Sir Dinsha Wacha and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla. Are the rate-payers going to tolerate such conduct on the part of their representative, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, by re-electing him this year? It may also not be forgotten that Mr. Navalkar was one of the signatories to the notorious Town Hall meeting and had the honour to occupy a seat on the platform with the admirers and friends of Sirdar Cassum Mitha. I would therefore request the rate-payers of C Ward to be strong enough to resist the temptations that may be thrown in their way by Mr. Navalkar and other men of his type and to vote for Dr. M. B. Velkar, who has rendered very great services to the poor people of the city during the last epidemic and who is a staunch Nationalist and as such is not likely to fall victim to the machinations of the bureaucrats. For similar reasons the several Home Rulers seeking election for the first time from several other Wards should also be supported. I would also request that the citizens of Bombay will take particular care to see that none of the signatories to the Willingdon Memorial get a single vote from them. Each and every one of them ought to be shunned by the citizens of Bombay. These men are quite unfit to be the representatives of the people by reason of their disgraceful conduct in allowing questionable methods for packing the Town Hall to be adopted without a word of protest. They may now come forward to say (as one of them has done) that they had no hand in convening the Town Hall meeting. I need not tell my countrymen that this is a specious excuse. The question is were they not aware as to how the Town Hall was going to be packed? Taking for granted that they did not, it cannot be denied that they came to know of it on the day of the meeting. Had they then raised a word of protest against the way in which the meeting was convened? Had they had sense enough to understand that the means employed endangered the lives of the citizens?—Yours, etc.

RAMVIJAYA.

Thakurdwar, Jan. 17.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

MANIFESTO BY MODERATE PARTY.

A manifesto re-stating the position of the "Moderate" party with regard to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme has been issued in view of important political events that have happened since the All-India Moderate Conference met at Bombay. The signatories to the manifesto include the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Mr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani the Raja of Digapattiya, Sir Benode Mitter, Hon. P. C. Mitter, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhicary, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Mr. Satyananda Bose, Mr. D. C. Ghose, Mr. C. C. Ghose, Mr. B. L. Mitter, Mr. J. N. Roy, Mr. B. A. Nag, Mr. D. N. Chakravarty, Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, Mr. Heramba Chundra Maitra, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary, Kumar Arun Chandra Singh, Messrs. Nibaran Chandra Roy, Narendra Kumar Bose, B. C. Chatterji, J. N. Ghose, J. N. Bose and Faninda Lal Dey. The manifesto says:—

"Important events that have happened since the All-India Conference of the supporters of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Indian Constitutional Reform was held at Bombay at the beginning of November, 1918 under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, suggested the desirability of our re-stating our position clearly in relation to the Reform. The two committees on Franchise and Functions have been taking evidence in the different provinces; the full report of the House of Lords' debate on Lord Midleton's motion has been received in India; a new House of Commons has been elected; the annual session of the Indian National Congress has been held at Delhi and it has come to public notice that "Civil Service Associations" are in being which are interesting themselves privately in the Reform Scheme from the point of view of its possible effect on the position of the Service in future. The speeches in the House of Lords show that opinion, at least in the more conservative circles in England, has stiffened against the Reform Scheme, while the defeat of Lord Midleton's hostile motion by the narrow majority of four is a sign the meaning of which will not, we venture to think, be overlooked by any one, nor can the result of the general election be said to have brightened India's prospects. Several members of the last Parliament who took a friendly interest in the cause of Indian Reforms have failed to get seats in the new House. It is true that no responsible man has sought to go behind the declaration of the 20th August, 1917, and it may be assumed that the question of Indian reform will not be shelved indefinitely, but the point of importance is that the Scheme put forward by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy should be embodied in an act of Parliament in the course of this year; if possible with the improvement and extensions which even its supporters think to be most desirable. Any attempt at whittling down the Scheme in response to the position in England and in India will be keenly resented and resisted to the utmost of their power by the most ardent of its supporters and the most moderate among Indian politicians. Just as we disapprove of all reactionary attempts, so also we deplore that the Indian National Congress should have resolutions which in our opinion not only amount to a rejection of the scheme as it stands but also lay down a course of action highly detrimental to the best interests of the country. We have in mind the resolutions passing a vote of censure upon the British Committee and thus paralysing its activities at this juncture, sending a deputation to England with no discretion vested in it but bound by a resolution of the Congress to advocate and press for a net scheme and lastly putting forward three gentlemen as representatives of India at the Peace Conference and thus raising a laugh in the country since only governments and not unofficial bodies like the Indian National Congress can send such representative. That there should be a substantial transference of power to the people acting through the Legislative Councils is common ground to all Indian reforms. It is clear that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme does propose a very good beginning in the desired directions, and it has the further merit of providing for future stages of progress towards the goal of complete responsible Government. The scheme is not perfect and is capable of improvement in several important particulars. It is the duty of every Indian reformer to make the best endeavour he can to obtain improvements which will make the scheme more conveniently workable and more adequate to the conditions and requirements of the situation in India. Nothing would have been more helpful to the cause that all Indians have equally at heart than they should have made a united endeavour to persuade the authorities to accept reasonable and practical proposals of improvement, on the basis of a common whole-hearted acceptance of the Scheme as far as it goes. We consider it unfortunate in the extreme that the attitude of antagonism assumed by a section of Indian politicians who although far from representing the majority of their countrymen have succeeded in organising for the present a majority in the Congress—which was founded and built up by wise and far-seeing patriots who had the correct political instinct and knew when to seize occasion by the hand—has rendered such united action impossible and in consequence many old Congressmen, much against their will, had to abstain from the two sessions of the Congress held in 1918, in order that they might be able to organise an effective support of the scheme and also work in a friendly spirit for desirable improvements therein. A careful survey of the political situation in England and in India in all its aspects leads us to think that it is a vain hope that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme will be altered beyond recognition as the Congress wishes. We are persuaded that it is the part of wise patriotism at present to accept the scheme, to prevent its being narrowed or curtailed in its scope, and to seek for improvement that can be effected without its framework being destroyed. We therefore feel ourselves compelled to say that we cannot endorse many of the resolutions that found favour with the majority of the delegates of the last Congress or approve of their general attitude towards the Reforms. We must equally protest against every attempt by whomsoever made and by whatsoever manner at any mutilation of the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals. We are constrained to utter a grave warning against the inevitable, disastrous effects of such a grievous mistake on the future relations of the British Government and the Indian people which will result in discontent and agitation on one side followed by repression and suffering on the other. That would indeed be a bitter irony after the glorious victory that British and her Allies have won for liberty and justice, and a sad commentary on righteousness in international dealings which has been so often affirmed by the great statesmen of the age. We dissociate ourselves from extremism of all varieties, radical or reactionary; we stand for the policy of the gradual attainment of responsible government enunciated in the creed of the Indian National Congress and the Declaration of August, 1917. We are satisfied that the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals of Reform are a concerete expression of this policy, and worthy of support both in England and in India, and we therefore make an earnest appeal to all to accept the scheme and help in its translation into law at the earliest possible date."

GRIEVANCES OF GOVERNMENT C. PRESS COMPOSITORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me to give vent to the following in the "Champion of Peoples' Rights":—

Sir, it is nearly a year ago that Government after persistent demands sanctioned a war allowance of 50 per cent to its servants and thus relieved them from much trouble and anxieties. But Government gave a section of its servants, i.e. the compositors of the above Press only 25 per cent, knowing full well that their condition was far worse than the clerical staff's and out of that 25 per cent. 1/6th is forcibly deducted for war loan! The situation now has become acute, the prices have gone unprecedentedly high, epidemic after epidemic have reduced most of the poorly-paid compositors to abject poverty, strikes are in full swing and the conditions are unbearable. And yet with all these evil portents in the air, what is Government doing? That it does not intend to do anything is apparent from its indifference to the sufferings of the poor and starving people. Government is well aware that the war allowance of 25 per cent. is utterly inadequate and that something must be done. But ours is a voice crying in the wilderness. It is all very well to preach that "strike is a industrial weapon to be used only when all other measures fail," but when Government is blind to patent facts and disregards the workmen's legitimate demands they must not be blamed for doing reluctantly anything to satisfy the inner man. It is absolutely necessary that the war allowance of 25 per cent of the compositors should be increased and thus afford them relief.—Yours, etc.

"HARD-HIT."

Bombay, Jan. 17.

HELP FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of "Two Moslem students" published in your paper of the 16th instant, and in reply to their suggestion No. 2 "to recommend us (them) to any college, where we can have free education and lodging", I beg to inform them and other Muslim students similarly situated that no college fee is charged to any Muslim student in Bahauddin College at Junagadh, and that for lodging in the hostel provided by the State, only one rupee per mensem is charged. It has accommodation for about 40 students. But it is not big enough to accommodate all Muslim students now studying in the college. Some have to live in the town.

But my committee which has been in existence for the last three years is trying best to collect funds for additional hostel accommodation in the college. It also gives help to poor Muslim students in the shape of scholarships, books, and expenses for University examination.

I appeal to rich Musalmans of this Presidency to help the Committee to build an additional block of rooms and a prayer hall for the Muslim boys of the College whose number at present is over 50. I hope I do not appeal in vain.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHAMED MUNSHI,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkot, Jan. 17.

NEEDS OF WORKING-CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you kindly give some space in your public-loved paper for the following:—

The conditions of working-classes in this country would be vastly improved, were employers themselves to understand the relation in which they stand with the employed. Consequently the amount of working-man's wages should be in proportion to the value of his labour. The employer is unjust, who gives low wages for valuable labour. Every working-man makes a positive contribution to his master's establishment and has therefore a right to enjoy extra benefit when trade is in good condition, as he is the very first to suffer when trade is in bad state. I mean that when trade is good, wages should be immediately increased, and this increase should progress in proportion to the profits reaped by the employers, because those profits are gained by that fact of that employer using and having the benefit of the labour employed. This is the real relation that should exist between the employer and the employed. If all masters would act according to the same rule, the industrious classes would be morally and physically improved to a surprising extent.—Yours, etc.

S. B. HATKER.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

THE GREAT STRIKE AND ITS LESSONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your clear insight into the real nature of the strike and courageous advocacy of the right cause make me feel confident that you will publish this letter. It is unnecessary to disclose my name to the public, as there is nothing personal in what I am going to write, but it is advisable to state that I have no connection whatever either with capital or labour in this city; not even any political interest in the country, as I am not an Englishman.

You have repeatedly asserted that the millowners have forfeited the goodwill of all classes. I regret to say I have heard more than one person uphold their views and express the opinion that stern repression is desirable against the strikers. As a man and as a thinker I protest against such attitude. It is inhuman, it is impolitic. No. doubt Government is bound to keep order at all cost; but why this cost should be paid by the lives of the ignorant poor instead of by the money of the well-to-do is not clear. Law and order are fundamental necessities of society; but the law must be just and the order must be impartial. Any repression in the name of the law that permitted usury, and allowed usurers to misuse the Small Causes Court to squeeze the life's blood from the poorest; any order that permits employers of labour to withhold or to deny the payment of wages due cannot command respect, and should be altered lest they should be upset. I know well that millhands have legal power to exact their dues in a court of law; I know equally well how impracticable such course is to them. To frame a law and to place it beyond the reach of even the humblest unit of the population is a piece of hypocrisy. The result is that the real nature of work in the mills is forced labour, and that the owners can commit with impunity acts of misappropriation. This is a grievance that has rankled for many years in the breasts of the millhands; this is an act of injustice that the public conscience should compel the abolition of. The reasoning of the owners is well known; but above the emergencies of private interests there are the claims of morality, and no act that breaks the moral law is justifiable under any specious plea of opportunism.

Into the question of whether the millhands are sufficiently paid or not I need not enter, as public opinion has already judged the issue. It is instead profitable to dwell on the attempts of the owners to maintain their "prestige." With respect to educated persons, their prestige is nil; with regard to their operatives, it is possible that these may be starved into submission; but the result will not be the maintenance of prestige, rather the fostering of bitterness and hatred. Rifles and armoured cars may for a time quell the manifestations of such bitterness and hatred, but can only intensify them, and at some future date riots would become revolutions. I do not use this redoutable word in its more lurid sense, there are revolutions, and not the least effective, which may be accomplished by perfectly legal means. The Legislative Council that passed the Rent Act has accomplished just one of these revolutions. It has abolished one of the privileges of property. Similarly one day the millowners may find that their freedom of managing their own industries is taken from them, because they abused it: similarly they will, like landlords now, rue the day they prattled of prestige instead of solving an urgent problem. Of course the danger of an upheaval is to be considered, and in this case who would blame the so-called rabble? It is prudent to talk of constitutional methods: but constitutional methods are interminable, and empty stomachs cannot wait. It is equally the fashion to say that the millhands have acted nastily in not giving notice, etc., etc.; it is also virtuously proclaimed here and there that the rioters are in a state of madness. May I ask what right have the rich and cultured to expect gentlemanly behaviour from the poor and ignorant; may I ask who is responsible for driving the multitude to madness? If the problem as it is now and, worse still, as it will become at no distant date, is to be solved, responsibilities must be assigned without respect to persons and without cant. The solution interests every dweller in the land; it is not at all a mere question between masters and labourers. To students of past history in other countries, it is evident that the present strike presents some features of peculiar significance, like the attitude of the mehtas in the cloth market: "Enter your, shops by walking on our bellies." This is not a sentiment arising from a temporary squabble; it has in it a revolutionary grandeour that carries a stern warning with itself.

In conclusion, let the millowners be assured that their prestige is gone, and it can only be regained by a peaceful and just solution. There is no sacrifice of dignity in acknowledging an error. There is great dignity in remedying it. If they persist in their hostile attitude, if they force Government to have recourse to repression, if machine-guns are to be used against an infuriated mob, thinking people will lay the responsibility at the doors of the masters. Repression is a dangerous weapon: it is also a very bad beginning of the times of peace. The world has been made safe for democracy: it must not be made the slave of plutocracy.—Yours, etc.,

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SILVERWARE EXHIBITS FOR MUSEUM.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCATION

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Bathwala presiding.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Commissioner from the Curator and Secretary Victoria and Albert Museum:—

"I have the honour to state that a collection of artistic silverware has been lying in the safe in the museum since the year 1900. Previous to this, the articles were exhibited in a show case in the museum; but in the year 1900 on three different occasions burglars effected an entrance into the building as a whole and succeeded in carrying away some old coins and silver articles, and making good their escape with the booty. Certain suggestions were then made by the Police Authorities to prevent further raids on the museum property and those suggestions have now been carried out with the result that I think the collection may now be considered to be sufficiently well guarded both by day and night to permit of their being exhibited. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the collection should be exhibited in one of the show cases in the Museum.

Inspite of the fact that the collection of silver articles was denuded of a few fine specimens in consequence of the burglaries, I think, with what we possess, we can still make a good show. It will be necessary to purchase a few specimens of good workmanship and artistic design. Roughly speaking an expenditure of about Rs. 500 would satisfy the present requirements under this head, and if the proposal is accepted by the Commissioner I shall submit a detailed statement showing the specimens required and their cost.

As for the case to be utilised for the purpose, I propose to convert the case containing the model for field operations in battle. The model has been here for the last 3 years, and the interest it possessed for the time being has quite disappeared since the cessation of hostilities. Besides in a short time, it is sure to become unsightly and uninteresting, for when all the freshness of colour has disappeared and the material employed in making it become deteriorated, it will not be possible to renovate it except at considerable expense. Under the circumstances I propose to do away with the model.

I beg also to submit a proposal regarding the manner in which the specimens of head dresses and turbans ought. I think, to be exhibited. The present arrangement is capable of further improvement. These specimens are at present exhibited on flat topped pegs standing up-right on a wooden stand. The great disadvantage resulting from this arrangement is that the specimens become distorted in shape and become unsightly. I propose that these be put up on heads modelled in clay, which will be made so as to suit the size of the particular head-dress. Efforts will be made to make the heads realistic. For the present I propose to go in for 30 models. We have a clay modeller, who has been working in the Museum for the last ten years and he is willing to do this for us for Rs. 12 each. He is not on the staff, but is paid by the piece. The cost in this case would amount to Rs. 360.

The above proposals have been submitted after carefully considering what is necessary towards making further improvements in the management of the Museum, and I trust the Commissioner will be pleased to accord his sanction.

Regarding funds, we are almost at the end of the grant for specimens, any balance that is still available, being required to meet expenses for improving the Industrial exhibits, a work now well in hand. I therefore propose that a sum of Rs. 1,160 be transferred from the grant for Tools and Plant to the grant for Specimens, as owing to the high prices ruling in the market, I think it unnecessary to go in for any show cases. I beg to append hereto the necessary Transfer statement."

The Committee sanctioned the transfer as proposed.

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DR. VARADARAJULU.

BAIL GRANTED.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 21.

To-day Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim directed Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu who was convicted under section 124 (a) I. P. C. and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the sub-divisional magistrate of Madura to be enlarged on bail in his own bond for Rs. 2,000 and two sureties for Rs. 1,000 each.

With reference to some preliminary observations by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Justice Abdur Rahim remarked:—I do not propose to express any opinion on the merits of the case. I have looked into the judgment and I understand there is conflict in evidence as to what was actually said. With regard to the bail application, the Public Prosecutor submitted that the offence was a serious one and was ordinarily not bailable even in the lower court. Justice Abdur Rahim asked how was it he was allowed bail in the lower court. Mr. Osborne submitted the accused was on bail throughout in the lower court. It was a long case and perhaps it was expected to last longer than it actually did. Ordinarily it was not bailable and *a fortiori* after conviction there was less ground for bail. Justice Abdur Rahim said he had always attached importance to the fact whether a man has been on bail during the trial in the lower court or not. That will show if there was any chance of anything going wrong if he was at liberty. The view he took was, supposing the conviction was reversed, it was not possible for him to express an opinion at this stage why the man should be in prison, especially as he was on bail in the court of trial.

HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA ON THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Jan. 21.

Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, Vice-President of the Mahomedan Educational Association and Madras Presidency Muslim League, was "At Home" yesterday evening in the Lawley Hall in honour of the Indian members of the Reforms Committee. The Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan welcomed the guests.

Sahabzada Aftab Khan, in the course of his reply, said it was the will of Providence to solve the problem of bringing about harmonious relations between Hindus and Mahomedans through England.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea said grave dangers menaced the success of the Reforms Scheme. Lord Sydenham and his friends opposed the scheme on the one side and there were others who, on other side, did not see their way to support the scheme. Between these two there is imminent danger of the Scheme being wrecked and the prospects of responsible Government being indefinitely postponed. If they let slip this opportunity and if they did not take advantage of it to the fullest measure, he had no hesitation in affirming that prospects of responsible Government in India were seriously imperilled. The blunders of the Delhi Congress had disclosed to them the line of action they should take, viz., the Moderates ought to stand together to save the situation. He hoped and trusted there would be an accession of strength in support of the Scheme. In conclusion, he said:—"Let us all be united, Hindus and Mahomedans, let us embrace one another and march forward with the cooperation of British statesmen towards the accomplishment of our high destiny."

JAMROOD.
THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.
Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.
Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.
Price Re. 1-3 oz. bottle
PREPARED ONLY BY
FOSTER & SONS, CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
BYCULLA, BOMBAY

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature, old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, ...Re. 1-4-0
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V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
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Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

STAGGERING RISE IN MORTALITY.

553 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

311, DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Total mortality on Tuesday	553
Total mortality on preceding day	408
Total mortality on corresponding day last year	140
Deaths from cholera on Tuesday	311
Deaths from cholera on preceding day	185

The cholera epidemic has caused a great panic in the city, the majority of people one met with yesterday talking of little else, but the startling rise that has occurred in the city's mortality. In a way the consternation, which the epidemic has caused among the people, is even greater than that noticed during the darkest days of influenza, for though the total mortality has not yet reached the figures of about a month and a half ago, the mortality then was at no stage marked by such sudden rise as has been witnessed during the last two days. Another disquieting feature of the present epidemic is the very large proportion of deaths to attacks and the extremely small space of time in which the cases prove fatal after the attack. This leaves no doubt whatsoever as to the most virulent form of the epidemic, prevailing at present in our midst.

The total mortality on Tuesday was 553 which shows an increase of no less than 145 over that of Monday and of 413 over that of the corresponding day of last year. There were 344 attacks and 311 deaths from cholera on Tuesday as compared with 211 and 185 on the preceding day.

Deaths on Tuesday.

Attacks and deaths from cholera occurred as follows in the different wards of the city on Tuesday:—

Ward.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort	25	11
Mandvi	14	12
Bhuleshwar	11	11
Girgaum	16	16
Byculla	104	95
Parel	107	109
Mahim	67	57

The total mortality was as follows in the different wards on Tuesday:—

Fort	19
Mandvi	31
Bhuleshwar	48
Girgaum	41
Byculla	166
Parel	131
Mahim	86
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless	1
Hospitals	30

The Upward Tendency.

The total mortality assumed an upward tendency on the 16th instant. On the preceding day it was 176 and since then there has been a consistent rise and it assumed really alarming proportions on the 20th when the figures showed an increase of no less than 147 over those of the preceding day. The following are the figures of mortality from cholera and all causes during the last few days:—

	Cholera.	All causes.
15th Jan.	30	176
16th Jan.	48	232
17th Jan.	55	244
18th Jan.	69	245
19th Jan.	100	261
20th Jan.	185	408
21st Jan.		

Mortality During the Week.

The total mortality (excluding 40 still-births) in the city during the week ending the 18th January was 1,441 as compared with 823 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths occurred as follow among the different communities:—

Community.	Cholera.	All causes.
Jains	3	40
Brahmins	4	33
Lingaits	1	6
Bhatias	0	5
Hindus of other castes	197	850
Hindus, low caste	37	246
Mussalmans	12	172
Parsees	4	25
Jews	1	8
Native Christians	10	40
Eurasians	0	4
Europeans	1	7
Buddhists	0	4
Other and unknown castes	0	1

Deaths from principal causes were as follow:—

Disease.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Respiratory system	536	206
Cholera	270	28
Old age	101	62
Ague and Remittent Fever	73	51
Debility	73	67
Diarrhoea	61	30
Nervous system	48	36
Digestive system	43	35
Dysentery	29	27

The mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city during the week:—

Ward.	Cholera.	All causes
Fort	28	105
Mandvi	20	139
Bhuleshwar	31	212
Girgaum	31	139
Byculla	50	420
Parel	67	221
Mahim	39	197
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless	4	8

How Cholera Spreads.

The following is an extract from a statement issued some time ago by Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, which it would not be out of place to reproduce here in view of the alarming proportions which the epidemic has assumed:—

Cholera is spread by the discharge from infected persons; unless the discharges are immediately carried away by properly constructed drains and not allowed to remain on the premises, they may infect the occupants.

Persons using a common latrine must disinfect their hands.

The same utensil should not be used for the latrine and for drinking.

Clothes from infected persons must not be washed at the common bathing places. They must be boiled.

No water for drinking should be kept in open vessels in the room.

Every vessel should be cleaned with boiling water daily and not with mud and ashes.

The microbe conveying the disease cannot be seen by the naked eye, but it may stick to the hands and clothes unless killed with disinfectants.

Boil all water and milk.

Disinfect the privies.

Send for medical aid at once to the Municipal Dispensary.

Send the case to Arthur Road Hospital.

Ask for disinfectants.

How to Combat Cholera.

The following is taken from the statement of advice given by the Health Department to persons asking for it and of the routine treatment followed at the Arthur Road Hospital:—

To ward off infection, anti-cholera inoculation is recommended. The vaccine can be obtained from Parel Laboratory and medical men can easily inoculate persons. As regards drugs, increasing the acidity of the stomach by taking small doses of dilute acids such as Nitro-Hydrochloric dilute or Sulphuric acid dilute, is worth a trial. In the stage of Premonitory Diarrhoea, Bismuth Mixture or Mercuric cyanide gr. 1/10 every hour is advised. It is always advantageous to avoid opium altogether. Avoid purgatives also. When the stage of copious evacuations and collapse comes, the only remedy is to replace the lost fluid and salts by hypertonic saline injections. The hypertonic saline solution is made of:

Sodium Chloride, grs. 120.
Calcium Chloride, grs. 4.
Potassium Chloride, grs. 6.
Water, add 1 pint.

and the injections are to be given by the medical man either subcutaneously or intravenously. 4-6 pints of saline solution have to be injected and sometimes even more. Pot. Permanganate in strength of 2-3 grs. to a pint, may be freely given to destroy the toxins formed in the gastro-intestinal tract. Once the pulse is restored, an injection of Digitalin 1/10 gr. or pituitarin may be useful. Do not give milk or alcohol. Water, ice, barley water, tea or coffee without milk may be given.

Seek Medical advice at once

The instructions further say:—

But cholera is a disease which rapidly passes from one stage to another and while the present epidemic is raging, a watery stool or a vomit should at once lead one to seek medical advice. The earlier the stage when the medical man sees the patient, the greater the chance of the patient's recovery. For those who cannot afford the frequent and constant visits of a medical man, the Municipality offers the facilities of free treatment at the Arthur Road Hospital.

Medical treatment at the Arthur Road Hospital is:—

1. Rectal injections with hypertonic saline solution every 6 hours.
2. Subcutaneous injections with hypertonic saline solution according to the requirements of the patient.
3. Dry cupping over the kidney regions—twice or thrice a day.
4. Mercury Cyanide mixture—strength 1/10 gr. per ounce per hour till 12-16 doses are given.
5. Frequent drinks of iced water, coffee without milk, barley water and permanganate solution 2-3 grs. per pint.
6. Adrenalin, Pituitarin, Digitalin and camphorated oil 20 per cent. subcutaneously as required.

PRICES OF GRAINS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies:—

The following are the maximum rates fixed for Bombay City for the grain mentioned below for the week ending 28th January 1919:—

RICE.

	Wholesale per bag of 168 lbs. Rs.	Retail per pylee. Rs.
Big Mill Special	13-3-0	0-7-9
Small Mill	13-12-0	0-8-0
Mill Sugandhi	15-5-0	0-9-0

WHEAT.

Choice Glossy or Sharbati Rs. 76 per candy of 27 maunds or 6¾ cwts. Rs. 0-9-6 per pylee.

GRAM.

Punjab (mixed) Rs. 59 per candy of 27 maunds or 6¾ cwts. Rs. 0-7-3 per pylee.

2. All rice in the City of Bombay is under control and if complaints are received from the public regarding higher prices charged by merchants necessary steps will be taken against them by Government.

MR. S. D. NAVALKAR'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar has issued the following circular in support of his candidature in C. Ward:—

I shall continue my work:

(1) For the extension of franchise.

(2) For the introduction of free and compulsory primary education at an early date.

(3) For the opening of Night Schools.

(4) For putting a stop to the indiscriminate and wholesale slaughter of milch cattle and try for the establishment of dairies under Municipal control in order that the poor and middle classes may get cheap and unadulterated milk.

(5) For getting an adequate supply of water as it is supplied to A.F.G., and some parts of D. Wards where Europeans and rich people reside.

(6) For the people's cause disinterestedly and honestly as heretofore; and

(7) For watching the people's interests fearlessly in the same way as I have been doing hitherto.

INDIA'S MATERIAL SERVICES.

AN APPEAL TO GOVT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is an attempt made in some quarters to belittle India's material contribution in the great war. Will you please permit me to state a few facts and figures, which are gleaned from the English papers just received? The Government of India not only commandeered all the wheat in this country; but they also controlled the prices and exports of other foodstuffs and war materials; and shipped them to England, France and Italy during the last four years.

Foodstuffs.

Various Foodstuffs, 47 lakh tons.
Wheat, 30 lakh tons.
Oils and Oil Seeds, 25 lakh tons.

War Materials.

Raw Jute, 20 lakh tons.
Bags, 282 crores.
Cloth, 469 crore yards.

Army Clothing.

Khaki Drill, 2 crore yards.
Khaki Shirting, 35 lakh yards.
Khaki Puggree, 175 lakh yards.
Myrabolams, 2 lakh tons.

Munition.

Tata Steel, in large quantities.
Manganese Ore, 18 lakh tons.
Saltpetre, 1 lakh tons.
Chrome, 38 thousand tons.
Wolfram, 15 thousand tons.

Medical.

Mica and Shellac, in large quantities.
Pappy, 12 lakh tons.
Ambulance, in large numbers.

Construction.

Timber, 1 crore cubic feet.

Transport.

880 Vessels and 500 Boats and Denghees.

Coal.

Enormous quantities to Mesopotamia and Egypt.

Besides, large quantities of grain, barley, maize, hay, hemp, petroleum, etc., etc.

Thus, India gave these gladly, ungrudgingly and even gratefully to Great Britain in her hour of supreme trial. The prices paid to India were far below those paid to other countries for same articles. In fact, they were not available in such large quantities elsewhere, and under such favourable conditions. India felt deep delight and took great pride in her service and sacrifice for the ultimate success of the British Empire.

Now, those who question India's sacrifice may study the above figures and see how far her granaries are exhausted, how far her resources are over-drawn, that she is unable to feed her own people, when faced with a single famine at present!

The situation is no doubt grave, but the remedy is not difficult. Tonnage is getting easy. The Shipping Controller has announced his decision of releasing large number of ships from the 1st of March. Some will be retained for Government work. Cannot the Government of India take over at least two dozen of these on the Blue Book on pre-war rates? Can they not be utilized for the carriage of rice from Rangoon, coal from Calcutta and sugar from Mauritius and Java? Will that not greatly alleviate the hardships of the people? I appeal to you, Sir, to take up this matter and urge it on the Government for their early and effective action in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
57, Apollo Street, Jan. 22.

JAIN GRIEVANCES.

SACRILEGE TO KOLUTOLA TEMPLE.

Mr. V. M. Shah, President, All-India Jain Political Conference, writes:—

Some of the resolutions passed at the All-India Jain Political Conference (Wardha) and cabled to proper authorities, have had the desired consequences. Shortly after the sessions of the Conference, Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah, the President-elect, was informed by the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal that Police enquiry was ordered in connection with the sacrilege to the Kolutola Jain Temple during the disturbances, which took place in Calcutta, on the 9th September, 1918. The President is now informed that the enquiry is over, and that it was found that the Temple was forcibly entered by rioters, that Police assistance was at once rendered, but the rioters had then left the premises, that 59 men were eventually arrested in the locality, but no property was found with any of them, that it was alleged that two of the Hindu tenants of the house, in which the Temple was located, had absconded with property belonging to the Temple, but that nothing was found and there was not sufficient evidence to place them on their trial.

Another resolution demanding either a trial or release of the well known Pandit Arjunlal Sethi, is, it appears, duly considered by the authorities, as it is heard from reliable quarters that the Pandit is now released.

The Jain images removed from Khandgiri to the Museum, have been also returned.

The President has given strong support to the Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill for Hindu marriages.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR DONATES HALF A LAKH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

In response to his Excellency the Viceroy's appeal, his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore has generously offered Rs. 50,000 to be devoted to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

UNVEILING PORTRAIT OF DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The function of the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be performed by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea on Sunday, the 26th January, 1919, at 5 p.m., at the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University.

TEACHERS IN CONFERENCE.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS.

PTINCIPAL DERBY'S SUGGESTIONS.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association of Bombay was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant, in St. Xavier's College Hall, when Mr. H. J. Bhabha, presided. The subject for discussion which was "the teaching of English in schools and suggestions for improvements" was introduced by Principal A. Darby of the Secondary Training College. He observed:—

Any consideration of measures for the improvement of the methods employed must be based upon a clear conception of the aim to which they are to be adapted. So far as can be seen, the educated Indian must aim to be bi-lingual, he must learn English, as he learns his vernacular, through the ear and not through the sense of sight, for he wants to be able to speak and to understand the spoken language and to employ it as the medium of instruction.

Such being the aim, it seems to be desirable that advantage should be taken of the well-known fact that children will learn two languages simultaneously, without effort and without confusion, and it is surprising to see how few children, coming from homes where the fathers, at least, are familiar, with English have any knowledge of the language at all. Parents should recognise that nothing can be more useful to children under the present system, of education than the power to express themselves in English, be it ever so simple. The work of those who are familiar with the language was markedly superior to that of others

A corollary of this is that the study of English in the schools should begin at a much earlier stage, that is, at a time when the instinct of imitation is specially active, when the pressure of work is not yet felt and when methods of study antagonistic to the exercise of simple imitation have not been formed.

HOW TO REDUCE STILTED DICTION.

The method employed in the early stage should be the direct method and there should be persistent oral practice, throughout. Considerable difference of opinion regarding the value of the method is met with, but much objection seems to be based upon the fact that much of what goes by the name of the direct method is nothing of the kind. It was the experience of many, that teachers employing the method must be carefully trained and should also be encouraged to study English anew, with a view to reducing their usual stilted diction to something more intelligible to beginners.

The main reason for the employment of the direct method was that the student gained thereby such a knowledge of simple expression that it was comparatively easy for him to assimilate new words, because these were at once given a place in a living context. Another virtue of the method was that it made what was learned concrete and vivid; names were applied to things directly and were not memorised through vernacular equivalents.

It is not possible or desirable to employ the direct method right through the school, but the principles on which it is based should ever be borne in mind. The vernaculars should be employed as little as possible and then only for purposes of explanation. The use of synonymns should be avoided as far as possible. The practice of giving vernacular equivalent which the boys take home with them and learns by heart is wrong; it means that two steps were taken where one would suffice; that the words were memorised apart from a live context, and that the idea connected with the world was really that suggested by the vernacular equivalent. It was largely owing to this that much expression lacked precision and clearness. Translation except in the highest classes is a mistake and is so even there if extended farther than is demanded by the necessity of understanding idiomatic phrases; and all translation work should be oral and carefully controlled, otherwise the students only confirm themselves in their own mistakes by writing them down and gazing long at them. They should not be allowed to see or to write anything that is incorrect.

DEFECTS IN ART OF READING.

One great defect of the schools was failure to teach the art of reading. Few recognised how great a help to the acquisition of a language was the ability to read with good phrasing and emphasis. The teacher should make it a practice to read aloud to the students every passage after it has been thoroughly explained, and to do this until he is assured that it is thoroughly known; this will be when its full meaning is directly conveyed by the ear.

Taking a rather wider view of the study of English, it would seem to be desirable that the selection of text-books should be more carefully made. A great deal of attention is given to criticism of style and much teaching in this direction is wasted. Up to the Intermediate Examination at least, only those books should be read which exhibit a diction which will pass current at the present time. When a student is thoroughly habituated to what is now normal, he is in a position to understand and appreciate departures from that normal.

A further need seems to be a more complete differentiation of language from literature. Although the majority of students learn three languages, their attention is mainly directed to the subject-matter and language is picked up, as it were, by the way. The present neglect of grammar and the use of annotated text-books which save the student all labour results in failure to study language for its own sake, and the valuable discipline which close study of a language confers is lost. Grammar should be taught in the higher standards as a separate subject and through comparison of several languages, the basis of the study being the syntax and the logical relations of the various elements in the sentence.

ABNORMAL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

BOMBAY GRAIN MERCHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

The following letter was addressed by the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, to the Food Commissioner, Delhi:—

To,

S. M. S. GUBBAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
The Commissioner of Foodstuffs,
Delhi (or on Tour).

Sir,—Under instructions of the Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, I have the honour to address you this letter and hope it will meet with your kind consideration.

It has been brought to the notice of my Committee that the prices of foodstuffs ruling in Bombay have gone up abnormally high, as will appear from the following table:—

Pre-war Rates.

Wheat (Khandwa), Rs. 70.
Wheat (Pissi), Rs. 38 to Rs. 40.
Bajri, Rs. 30 to Rs. 32.
Bajri (Adoni-Bellary), Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Math, Rs. 30 to Rs. 32.
Joowar, Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.
Gram, Rs. 27 to Rs. 30.
Oorid, Rs. 35 to Rs. 40.
Jav, Rs. 19 to Rs. 22.
Oat, Rs. 15.
Moong, Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.
Burma Rice, Rs. 7½ to Rs. 8½.
Kalyan Rice, Rs. 50.
Toowar, Rs. 23 to Rs. 27.

Present Rates.

Wheat (Khandwa), Rs. 180.
Wheat (Pissi), Rs. 85.
Bajri, Rs. 125.
Bajri (Adoni-Bellary), Rs. 110.
Math, Rs. 80.
Joowar, Rs. 80 to Rs. 90.
Gram, Rs. 52 to Rs. 55.
Oorid, Rs. 85 to Rs. 90.
Jav, Rs. 50.
Oat, Rs. 55.
Moong, Rs. 108 to Rs. 110.
Burma Rice, Rs. 15 to Rs. 18.
Kalyan Rice, Rs. 125.
Toowar, Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.

Such abnormal prices of foodstuffs are mainly due to the restrictions on transport by rail or otherwise thereof to Bombay, from the provinces of production in India, where stocks are available for export purposes and where there are greater stocks than the requirements of those districts. Had there been no restrictions or control, it is said, they could sell comparatively cheap in the Bombay market as will appear from the following table which shows the present cost prices in Bombay, if there be no restrictions.

Bajri.

Allahabad cost per candy, Rs. 65 market rates.

Nizam's Territories and Kallur, Raichur, Bellari, Adoni, etc., per candy Rs. 70.

Joowar.

Ujjain, Malwa, Holkar's Territory and Gwalior, etc., per candy Rs. 40 to Rs. 45.

Moong.

Bezvasa, Coconada, Raimandri, etc., Rs. 70.

Oorid.

Dhamtari, Rajmandri, Jeur, Raipur, etc., Rs. 62.

The above are but a few instances, but investigation will surely throw further light on this point. The staple food of the lower middle classes in Bombay is Joowar and Bajri and they cannot be brought round to go in for rice, and the staple food for the working cattle is Oorid, Math and Toowar and these kinds of goods must be allowed as quickly as possible.

Some of the commodities are not the staple food of the growing districts, such as Bajri in Cawnpore district and the goods if allowed to be accumulated is likely to deteriorate, and before the new crop of Oorid, Gram, etc., is placed on the market, the old must be disposed of.

My Committee note with great dissatisfaction, the inequity of the several Native States and other districts in British India in prohibiting export from their territories of such articles, though there would be ample surplus thereof and though they are drawing upon the articles of food produced in British India or at the command and disposal of British Government.

It has further been brought to the notice of my Committee that though many of the members hold stock of those staple foods for which they have already paid in provinces beyond Bombay, they cannot move same owing to the restrictions placed by the Government.

I am desired to invite your kind attention with stress and you must have noticed also that the western part of Bombay Presidency is worst affected by famine owing to failure of rains. The other provinces have at least 8 to 10 annas crop, but in the Bombay Presidency the crops have almost totally failed, whilst the prices in Bombay proper have gone up beyond all expectations. Other districts have had partly Monsoon rains and Winter rains, whilst unfortunately Bombay Presidency has not had that advantage.

My Committee further learn that whilst mills are allowed to bring up wheat in the Bombay market, they are allowed to export outside British India at high rates and thus instead of supplying wheat flour to Bombay a major portion is being exported.

In the light of these remarks my Committee hope, the restrictions for import of foodgrains will be relaxed so as to enable Bombay merchants to import more freely and sell in Bombay at maximum rates fixed by the Director of Civil Supplies so that the prices may naturally go down and the poor may feel a little easier.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) P. M. KOTHARI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, Dec. 23, 1918.

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSES FOR POOR LOHANAS.

On the 16th instant his holiness the Jagadguru P. B. Anantachariar of Sri Kanchi who is now in Bombay in connection with the forthcoming Sri Vaishnava Conference escorted by two sowars motored down to Begaum and there performed the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new building to be erected out of the funds raised by the Cutch Lohana Nibasa Gar. After the ceremony the Swamiji paid a visit to the Lohana Hospital and delivered a lecture on Dharma.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Henjam, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m. only.

Grand Caledonian Ball, Town Hall, 10 p.m.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance at 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

University Senate Meeting, Annual Meeting

Steamer Mandala with Homeward English Mails, sails at noon.

Annual Athletic Sports meeting of Wilson College, Kennedy Sea Face, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

Unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Convocation Hall of the Bombay University, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29.

Mails for Seychelles Laurenco Marquis and South Africa per S. S. Usaflo, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.

Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45, and 10.30 p.m.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KHAMBATTA.—BAI PIROJA, wife of Dr. Sorab Manekji Khambatta, Dental Surgeon. Died—Wednesday afternoon. Funeral—Thursday morning, 8 a.m., Piper Building, Lamington Road.

MARZBAN.—January 20th, at Matheran, PARVIZ, wife of Mr. K. B. Marzban, Joint Principal of the New High School and daughter of late Mr. Rustomji Kekhushroo Khambatta.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/108th G. I. P. Rly. Bn. (I. D. P.), will play this evening at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Commercial and personal telegrams classed ordinary are now permissible to and from Mesopotamia via Karachi and Palestine via Eastern as following rates per word:—Mesopotamia via Karachi, urgent 2-9-0, deferred, 0-4-6. Palestine via Eastern, urgent 1-8-0, deferred 0-12-0.

LECTURE TO WOMEN.

A lecture in English on the subject of "The Women of France during the War" has been arranged for the women of Bombay at the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, this evening at 6 p.m. The lecturer will be Major Mallet of the French Army. Major Mallet has had unique experiences during the war. During the first battle of the Marne he was attached to General Foch's Staff and later he had very responsible duties in the Motor Transport of the French Army. For his service he was decorated with the Military Cross and received the Croix de la Legion of Honour. The lecture is open to all women and purdah arrangements will be made for Indian ladies. Admission is free.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A correspondent writes:—

There was an impressive ceremony performed on Tuesday morning at the house of Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, the founder of the above Society, in connection with the taking back into Hinduism one Mrs. Kripabai, a convert to Christianity. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Vaidya and consisted of the chanting of sacred hymns before the sacrificial fire. A large gathering of friends and sympathisers were present at the ceremony. The ceremony wound up with a few words by Mr. Vaidya as to the aims and objects of the above Society.

I do not know how the opponents of the Hon. Mr. Patel's Hindu Inter-marriage Validity Bill view the activities of this Society. In their zeal to keep up the caste system they have so far overlooked or deliberately ignored the one source of danger to Hinduism. Their Hinduism makes no provision for the millions of our submerged brethren, who are branded as untouchables. Their Hinduism under a pretended and false sense of respect for some of our obsolete social institutions, perpetuates injustice upon persons who would rather choose to be guided by the light of their conscience, than subscribe blindly to a practice, usage, or custom, for the simple reason that it obtains. But the Hinduism which the Society preaches has been founded, or rather springs from those eternal principles of the great Vedic religion which records no artificial distinctions between man and man.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

The disturbance in the north-west is passing away but unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country intensified spreading eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in North-East Baluchistan, Central India and the Central Provinces with few falls in Madras. There has been local snowfall in Kashmir.

The chief amounts have been:—Indore two inches, Nowgong, Amraoti three-quarters, Jubbulpore Nagpur one and a half, Pachmarhi one, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Seoni, Pendra, chandra Chanda, Cochin, and Vizagapatam a half.

Forcast:—Rainfall is likely to extend into the United Provinces, north-west India and disappear from Baluchisten.

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Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A VOTER.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

R. M. WAGLE (Jt. Hon. Sec. Clerks' Union).—Please write to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Labour and Employees' Union, Railway Road, Lahore.

A RURAL.—You do not give your name.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 23rd January, 1919.

INDIAN CHIEFS AND THE FUTURE.

In his inaugural address at the Chiefs' Conference, his Excellency the Viceroy naturally dwelt upon the future of the government of Indian states as outlined in the Reforms Report, and explained the new relations that should develop between the Central Government and the various states. The rule of Indian states still follows the pattern of personal despotism, even the most advanced states can show but small progress towards responsible government. Nevertheless, it is well to recognise that in some states a tradition of national government has begun to grow and that in all probability enlightened rulers will, of their own accord, transfer some of the autocratic powers vested in them for the sake of a really efficient and popular administration. Under present conditions, the progress of a state depends almost exclusively on the culture and public spirit of its ruler. Where rulers happen to be interested in their own power and luxury, the will of the people fails to influence the administration, so that their prosperity depends on the mere chance of having intelligent rulers. It is the luck of a lottery and where a blank is drawn, the Government becomes effete and zenana-ridden. This is the experience of the subjects of Indian princes and the most enlightened amongst the rulers doubtless deplore the fact. Progress in Indian states rests, in a word, on the energy of the ruling personality, and not on representative institutions. Where progress is observed, it has to be ascribed to the personnel of the administration, which is always a matter of chance.

The people of the Indian states, however, are in living contact with the movements of British India and the policy of the British Government reacts on the indigenous administrations, so that any reform of the Indian constitution must, if it is on a large scale, bring Indian states within the orbit of change. The authors of the Reforms Report recognise this. While the people of British India are on the way to responsible government, the administrations of Indian states cannot afford to remain—if indeed they could remain—as archaic and anomalous survivals. The goal of administration in British India has to be recognised as the goal of Indian rulers also. But in the process, their constitutional relationships have to be defined. The present system is one of mutual non-interference, though the hand of the official resident in Indian courts becomes, occasionally, irksome—to put it mildly. Political Agents may be meddlesome or intriguing at times, and it is the greater reason that, in a scheme of reform, the constitutional position of Indian princes should be made clear. The principle of non-interference is intelligible enough, but, it is well to realise that it is, strictly speaking, difficult as long as there are common interests. In para 299 of the Reforms Report there is a capital instance—beyond the interests of common defence—namely, the Indian customs tariff. The crux of the problem in constitutional reform is the discovery of the method by which the sovereignty of plenary states can be respected without injury to the needs of joint action—when it becomes necessary. Apart from all other means of influence, there should, according to the Reforms Report, be set up some machinery for consultative action. Consultation by itself eliminates the danger of mutual infringement, and with goodwill and common material interests, the cooperation of the two parts is expected to be fruitful. What, however, is the method of joint deliberation prescribed in the Report and now explained by his Excellency? The Council of Princes may have joint deliberations with the Council of State, the real legislative chamber of the Government of India, according to the Report. The Council of State is, according to all schools of thought in India, an undesirable and unnecessary complication. The unicameral system is most in favour, and it does not destroy the opportunity of joint conference with the Council of Princes whenever the Viceroy decides upon it. The projected Council of State is by intention a body of Elder Statesmen, whatever that may mean. But 25 out of 50 of these Elder Statesmen are to be officials, so that joint deliberation with a single popular assembly is no more derogatory to the Princes than a Conference with a Council of State is. Any way it is well to note that public opinion is strongly against the Council of State.

There are more than 700 Indian states and chiefships and it is advisable that, in the first instance, it should be left to the Conference to propose the criteria of recognition. The Viceroy has made it plain that the rights of direct negotiation with the Government would in no event be affected. Proprietorship of a few acres does not mean plenary powers; while selection, according to title or salute, for the Council will cause spurious results. Among the seven hundred and odd, there must be found a basis of recognition, and it is suggested as "full powers of internal administration." It is for the Conference to discuss the question and make their recommendation. The Viceroy has explained to the Assembly the urgency of a solution. A step forward is now essential, for, in spite of the accidents of multifarious frontiers in India, the people enjoy a commonness of aim and aspiration. The collective status of Indian states has been recognised in the Peace Conference. A firm coordination of goodwill and ideas is essential among the Indian states and the Central Government, for the happiness and prosperity of the country as a whole.

PEACE AND THE NEUTRAL WORLD.

Reuter has informed us that the Peace Conference's decision that the Belligerent nations alone will discuss and fix the League of Nation's rules has given considerable dissatisfaction to neutrals. The dissatisfaction is not only natural but justified in view of the purpose which the League is to serve. The voice of the States which remained neutral in the great conflict cannot be altogether ignored. The map of the world is to be readjusted and the boundaries of the neutrals in many cases are contiguous with those of some of the parties to the war. The feeling on the part of Britain, as well as of Germany, towards those who stood aside watching with callousness the gladiatorial show, or feathering their own nests at the expense of the combatants, is natural. With some warmth Lord Robert Cecil said that the Peace Conference would be held between the belligerent powers; they and they only would be allowed to attend. In Europe the Powers that remained unmoved or were intimidated into inactivity by the ruthless policy of frightfulness, are Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain. In South America, Argentine and Chile, stood mysteriously aloof. In Asia the position of China remained long obscure. Persia did not at all count. Its will was negligible, inasmuch as it had not the necessary force to translate it into action. The conflicting reports regarding the unanimity or otherwise or even a general concensus of views in the Peace Conference makes us uneasy about the fate of this ancient country. Everyone is prepared to concede that, barring the most bigoted of chauvinists, who are, after all, very few, no one in Britain desires the absorption of Persia, now by no means a formidable matter, inasmuch as Russia, the only bar to Britain, has ceased to count in the Chancelleries of Europe. Already the southern half of the country, which, according to the Anglo-Persian Convention appertains to the British sphere of political influence, is largely policed and has its peace and security safeguarded by the British. There is a keen struggle between patriotism and a desire to live in the breasts of the few Persians who can bestow a thought on anything beside the question of daily sustenance. It is no longer a secret that a British protectorate over the country is in contemplation. We earnestly trust this will not be and that Britain will confine herself to the role of a helping friend without impairing the integrity and sovereignty of this hapless country. Afghanistan, another neutral Asiatic country, has exhibited, thanks to the peculiar circumstance of the Court being divided into two factions, firm loyalty to her engagements as to absolute neutrality. Unlike Constantinople, most fortunately for Kabul it was possessed with no Enver, and though nothing less than the head of the Amir was in jeopardy for a time and for weeks on the North-West Frontier rumours were rife of the assassination of the Amir of Afghanistan and revolutionary outbreaks in Kabul, the country resisted the threats and the subtler diplomatic onsets by Germans and Turks by turn and Germans and Turks combined. Kabul has acted with great patience and self-constraint under most difficult circumstances. An ear and a patient ear will have to be lent to Afghanistan's say, direct or communicated, by the Peace Conference.

The attitude of the European neutrals remains an enigma. There is no question of the enormous profits which some of the so-called neutrals made especially at the beginning of the war. The Germans were not less astonished than ourselves at the position taken up by some of the minor European States. The philosopher, Rudolf Eucken of Jena, bewailed that the non-combatant States were no longer ruled by ideals but by material interests. Nevertheless, the hardships, acute and agonising in some respects which were suffered, for instance, in Norway and Holland, entitle these countries to consideration at the hands of the powers designing a new earth and a new prospect of heaven. Norway lost one-third of her entire mercantile marine. In a single day seven stately ships of Holland were sent to the bottom with their cargo. On the other hand Denmark was, by all accounts, making huge profits. One leading merchant confessed that the national income had been doubled, that the country had too much money and that the people did not know what to do with it. The receipts of the United Shipping Company of Copenhagen were quadrupled in a single year.

King Gustav of Sweden laboured at the hard task of keeping the country out of the conflict. Stockholm, however, was a hot bed of heated discussion and covert precipitate action in favour of the Germans. The Teuton tone of some of the Stockholm newspapers could compare in vehemence only with those of Berlin. It was a Christian Archbishop of Upsala who saw no crime in the sinking of the Lusitania and despatched his son to fight in the Kaiser's army. The antics of the ungrateful explorer, Sven Hedin, the obsequious itinerist of the Kaiser, whose minutest actions he described in profound and servile detail, have now become generally known. The man whose epoch-making work in trans-Himalayan territories was rendered possible through the courtesy of the Government of India and the practical assistance lent by the Kashmir Durbar and its versatile minister, Dewan Daya Kishan Kaul, was in a few years to turn as violent an Anglophobe as a revolting parasite of the Germans. The whole bureaucracy of Sweden, the army and the navy, seemed to be pervaded with the belief that the fate of England was to be that of Atlantis, of Babylon and of pagan Rome, the while this "neutral" country was shipping millions of tons of iron ore to the factories that poured out an inferno of shells from Berlin to the frontiers. Britain was placed on the horns of a dilemma. The so-called neutrals flouted the interdictions of Britain and enriched themselves at her expense. As soon as proper pressure was exercised, a wail went up against Britain's sea-power. Spain was too much torn internally to profit by the conflagration, which reduced her friendly neighbours to ashes. No end of provocation was given to the doughty Dutch people and their Queen. But Belgium stood there, stripped naked and starved. Here the gospel of frightfulness was a complete success. The example of Belgium alone deterred Holland from standing up against the ogre of Berlin. But the storm centre of conflicting impulses remained in the cities of Switzerland. By nature and their geographical position a trilingual people, the Swiss were flouted, coerced and attempted to be conciliated by the Germans who approached them in French, German and Italian. So immense was the military credit of Germany that in the cantons of Switzerland even the possibility of an Allied victory was ruled out. All that could happen most favourably to Britain and her partners was a peace of compromise in which the balance of substance remained with Germany and Austria. So utterly cowed were those erstwhile chivalrous peoples of Europe by the thunder of the German guns, that even President Wilson's invitation to join him in a preliminary moral protest against the Huns' barbarities met with a refusal.

Notes of the Day.

The Strikers and the Owners' Terms.

There is a good prospect that work will generally be resumed in the mills this morning. The hope that the men would go back to work yesterday was not fulfilled. This was due chiefly to the men's insistence on the terms being properly notified by the authorities of each mill, in due form. Overnight the Governor's communiqué had been read to some parties of workers by the Commissioner of Police and this document, signed by Mr. Vincent, was posted at all the mills. But in spite of the inspired reports appearing in our contemporaries of "ovations to Mr. Vincent," it appears that the strikers as a body did not consider a document over his signature authoritative. At any rate they had no confidence in it and they insisted that, in each case, the terms should be announced by the mill authorities themselves, signed by the agents and countersigned by the manager. This was done and it is expected that work will now be resumed.

"Vincent Maharajki Jai!"

In view of the failure of the men to go back yesterday morning, the accounts of the ovation to Mr. Vincent in the "Times" and "Advocate" make entertaining reading. This is from "The Times":—

When Mr. Vincent had finished his speech, the men made a great demonstration of joy and gratitude. They began to sing and dance and deafening shouts of "Vincent Maharajki Jai" rent the air. They cheered Mr. Vincent over and over again. This happened at DeLisle Road Police station and when Mr. Vincent started for Mahaluxmi the men surrounded his car and gave him a grand ovation. It was a memorable scene, the men following the Commissioner's car for over a mile. The news of the settlement spread rapidly in the mill area and was received with great satisfaction by the men, who were heard to bless the Governor and the Commissioner for their action on their behalf. All the millagents have arranged to open their mills today and admit their workmen.

A Sad Sequel.

The "Advocate", suffering from the same inspiration no doubt, is equally exuberant:—

The announcement was patiently heard and an outburst of joy broke up as soon as the reading was over. The shouts of "Vincent Saheb ki-jai", "Vincent Maharaj ki jai" rent the air and it appeared that if it was morning time men would have directly gone to work and thus testify to the gratification the concessions had given them.

Mr. Vincent then started for the Police Headquarters at Jacob's Circle when the men surrounded his car and continued cheering. It was with some difficulty that the car could be allowed to proceed and as the men persisted in following it, it had to proceed slowly and cautiously. Everybody seemed pleased, not the less Mr. Vincent at this what appeared to be a satisfactory termination of a most distressing event.

These attempts to boost the Commissioner of Police into the part of the "God out of the Car" who solved the crisis and won the victory for the men, look rather foolish in the light of what happened when the morning came and the strikers, instead of "going directly to work", bluntly said that Mr. Vincent's assurances were not enough for them and insisted on seeing the signatures of the mill authorities attached to the terms. A sad end to so much perspiring effort for the attainment of canonisation!

Not in the "Bundobast"

As we stated in our issue of yesterday it was anticipated on Tuesday evening that a press communiqué announcing the terms conceded by the Millowners would be issued by the Government for publication yesterday morning. We received no such communiqué, however, in spite of strenuous efforts to run it to earth. It was not given to our reporter at Police Headquarters, enquiries at the Government Central Press—which had to be made of an intelligent *ramosi*—showed that it had not been sent for printing, the Secretariat was in darkness, and repeated efforts to get at Government House—the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary or the A.D.C.-in-waiting—failed. Apparently it was handed over to the keeping of the worthy Commissioner of Police, and not being in the "Vincent Maharajki Jai" *bundobast* we were not vouchsafed a copy!

Our Petulant Contemporaries.

We are amused at the splenetic explosions of annoyance by our two dear contemporaries over a development of events which followed closely the course we urged upon the Government in our issue of Monday last. "The Times" is very angry because we said on Monday it was "futile" to advise the men to go back on a vague assurance and asks why we did not say it was futile when Home Rule Leaders gave the same advice the day after the strike began. This is allowing petulance to get the better of reason. The very fact that the advice failed to have effect in the beginning when it came from trusted popular leaders was the chief reason for its futility coming ten days afterwards from the Governor-in-Council. The "Advocate" is quite upset because we criticise the Governor on Monday and "belaud" him on Wednesday. But, if we think he is wrong on Monday and right on Wednesday this seems quite logical and reasonable, and hardly fits in with the "Advocate's" assertion that we are "always everywhere 'agin' the Government." We trust that the next time our contemporaries find themselves in the wrong box they will take their discomfiture with better grace and dignity. It will help people to appreciate the "sincerity" to which they lay claim.

The Peace Conference.

President Poincare was nobly eloquent in his address of welcome to the Peace delegates. An immortal glory will indeed attach to the nations and men that would cooperate to establish a peace free from causes of disturbance and instability. Forty-eight years ago, as President Poincare reminded the delegates, the German Empire was proclaimed at the chateau at Versailles. But it was based on iniquity and its origin was tainted. Naturally the arrangement arrived at in 1870 could not stand, involving, as it did, the theft of two French provinces. The pastime of Alsace-Lorraining, then indulged in by Germany, was one of the main causes of the present war. President Poincare said that the delegates had assembled to repair the evil done and prevent a re-urrence. Truly, indeed, does the Peace Conference hold the future of the world in its hands. But have the representatives of the leading nations learnt really the lessons of war? Is there to be Alsace-Lorraining after all, though it was definitely condemned by Mr. Lloyd George? What does Marshal Foch's recent speech mean?" Marshal Foch is not content apparently with getting back the lost provinces. He wants to push back Germany to the Rhine. The natural frontier to protect civilisation was the Rhine in his eyes and, addressing the American correspondents at Treves, he announced that there the Germans must be held. The Rhine, continued Marshal Foch, was the common barrier of all Allies and it was a guarantee of peace for all nations who had united to save civilisation.

Lessons of the War.

Marshal Foch's preference for the Rhine as the boundary line between Germany and Frane has again a history behind it. The "Nation" refers to the Poincare-Donmergue agreement which, however, has been repudiated by Great Britain, by which France was to have the right bank of the Rhine and permission to create a buffer State on the left bank, if possible. The French nation should be at its guard not to repeat the mistake committed by Germany in 1870. The world's peace cannot be ordered according to the individual conveniences of any nation and a peace based on territorial ambitions would not be a guarantee of peace, whatever else it may be. M. Clemenceau, who has been chosen the permanent President of the Peace Conference, said that impartial pressure should be exerted by the nations on themselves to reconcile what may appear as opposing interests in the higher view of a greater, happier and better community. The aim of the Conference is to secure the world's peace and it would be best achieved by all the nations giving up the idea of serving their narrow, national and selfish interests.

What to do with the ex-Kaiser.

The question of disposing of the ex-Kaiser is really not so easy as it appears to those who point to the hangman. The first measure is the establishing of his personal guilt and the second, the way of getting him out of the place of refuge. A committee of professors have reported on his penal responsibility, while at the same time, it may be noted, there is a strong movement in Germany "to protect the person and property" of the ex-Kaiser. The jurists have quoted a letter of the ex-Kaiser commending inhuman methods of warfare, and have concluded by citing Vattel to the effect that "for the sake of example, the security of the injured party and for the security of human society," the offender, should be punished. Something may be said in support of the argument of making an example, but the other objects have little application in the punishment of a criminal incapable of further harm. The way out must be found in the spirit of calm reason and with the minimum of vindictiveness.

DOOM OF SECRET DIPLOMACY.

WAR-TIME TREATIES TO GO OVERBOARD.

AMERICA'S INSISTENCE AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that British circles are of opinion that secret treaties made during the war should be regarded as profoundly modified by later events such as America's entry into war. America is taking a strong line in the matter.

The correspondent says the Persia and China agreements fall to the ground, but he understands that there is an agreement between Japan and the Allies giving Japan possession of the Caroline and Marshall islands, which Australia strongly opposes.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

DR. WILSON'S AND LORD R. CECIL'S SCHEMES READY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS.—Lord Robert Cecil has completed the British plan for a League of Nations. It is also stated that President Wilson's scheme has been drawn up and all is ready for the establishment of a grand committee on the subject at the next full meeting of the Peace Conference. It is reported that both President Wilson's and Lord Robert Cecil's schemes closely follow the lines of General Smuts' proposals.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Lord Robert Cecil declared that Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey could not be admitted to the League at present, but should be allowed to join as soon as the League was satisfied that they were entitled to rank among the trustworthy nations of the world. One criterion of trustworthiness as regards Germany would be the establishment of a government freed from military dominance. Moreover, it was obvious that Germany could not be admitted until she had brought order out of the present chaos and the completement of the new government was seen.

AUSTRIA, TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

As regards Austria trustworthy governments must be established in the new States now being formed. There was no reason not to admit them when they showed themselves fitted.

It was impossible to make predictions regarding Turkey, we must await the territorial settlement made by the Peace Conference. Very similar conditions obtained with respect to Bulgaria. The league would want to know that she had abandoned the idea of being the Prussia of the Balkans before admitting her.

CLAIM OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

DEMAND FOR STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS.—Momentous claims will be raised at the Peace Conference by British self-governing Dominions in connection with the formation of the League of Nations. They will ask to be admitted to the League with the status of individual nations whose sovereignty, as far as internal affairs are concerned, shall be clearly recognised by the world, although the right of Britain to control their foreign relations is admitted. Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa claim the right to enter the League on the same basis as Belgium and other smaller powers.

FUTURE OF DOMINIONS.

CONSIDERED BY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS.—It is learned from an authoritative source that in order to assist the League of Nations section the British Cabinet at a very early stage appointed a Committee representative of all Dominions to consult with the section. Several meetings of this Committee have been held and among other things full consideration has been given to the part which the Dominions will play in the League of Nations. The Committee's conclusions will, in due course, be submitted to the British Cabinet and if approved, will also be submitted to the Allied Conference.

CZECHO-SLOVAK FRONTIERS

BRITISH VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A message from Vienna states that replying to the German-Austrian Government's protest against the occupation of territory by neighbouring states, the British Government declares itself of opinion that the Peace Conference must finally settle the delimitation, but until then the frontiers of the Czecho-Slovak Republic must coincide with its historical frontiers, namely, Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia.

NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

COMPOSITION OF REICHSTAG.

DETAILS OF SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

BALE.—The following are chief points in the draft of the new German constitution which has been officially issued from Berlin:—

The Empire comprises the present states and those seeking admission on the basis of self-determination.

Foreign affairs, Commerce, Banks and Exchanges, Labour and Land Legislation and aviation are among imperial matters. All Germans have the same rights before the law and all the privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed are abolished. The clause regarding religious freedom stipulates that no one may be compelled to make known his or her religious convictions. The present distribution of landed property shall be modified by a wide process of home colonization. Details are not given.

No legislation shall be permitted against foreign languages spoken within the Empire.

The Reichstag shall be composed of two Chambers, namely, Peoples and States. In principle, there shall be one deputy to every million inhabitants. No one may be a member of both the Chambers simultaneously. Legislative mandate for both the Chambers shall be for three years.

The President of the Empire shall be elected by the whole German people for a term of seven years and shall be eligible for re-election. He shall represent the Empire internationally, appoint diplomatists and have the power to declare war in accordance with the laws of the Empire.

The Reichstag must approve foreign treaties.

The Government of the Empire shall be composed of the Chancellor and the Ministers, all of whom shall be appointed by the President. The Chancellor and the Ministers should retire if the Chamber definitely votes no confidence in them.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS POLL 40 P.C. OF VOTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

BERLIN.—It is estimated that the Majority Socialists have polled forty per cent. of the entire vote in Germany. The Democrats come next. The National Liberals have lost more than the Conservatives. The Centrists have lost more than they have gained. The Democrats may be in a position to form a majority by throwing their weight on the right or left.

ELECTIONS IN WURTEMBURG AND HOHENZOLLERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the election results in the district of Wurtemburg and Hohenzollern give the Centrists four seats, Bourgeois and Peasants' League two, Democrats four, Social Democrats seven, and Independents nil. Eighty-seven per cent. of the electorate voted.

BERLIN ELECTION RESULTS.

MAJORITY SOCIALISTS CAPTURE 5 SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin message the official election results in Berlin proper show that the Majority Socialists captured five seats, including Scheidemarm, Independent Socialists four includig Eichhorn and Haase, Democrats two, including Naumann, German National People's Party one (Lavarrenz), German People's Party, one (Khal) and Christian People's Party one (Pfeiffer). Over a million votes were cast.

MUNICH ELECTIONS.

PREDOMINANCE OF MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The elections in Munich resulted as follows:—

Majority Socialists, 100,000; Peoples Party, 85,000; Democrats, 65,000; Independents, 37,000; National Liberals, 9,000.

Baden results were as follows:—

Centrists, 390,000; Majority Socialists, 340,000; Democrats, 250,000; German Nationals, 80,000; Independents, 40,000.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD AT WEIMAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The "Lokalanzeiger" reports that the Prussian Ministry has agreed to the State Government's proposal to hold the National Assembly in the non-Prussian town of Weimar.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

SCAVENIUS ON ITS NEED.

TO CHECK REIGN OF TERRORISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A full meeting of the Supreme Council heard a statement by Danish Ministry Scavenius who, it is understood, was even more emphatic than Mr. Noulens, French ex-Ambassador in Petrograd that intervention in Russia was necessary to check the regime of terrorism.

The Swiss President has arrived to submit to the Conference Switzerland's claims to membership of the League of Nations, communication with seat, etc.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JOHN.

A QUIET CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 22

The funeral of Prince John took place at Sandringham to-day. The remains lay since last night in front of the altar of Sandringham church. Those present at to-day's ceremony were the King and the Queen, Princess Mary, Prince George, Prince Henry, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Queen Maud of Norway and Crown Prince Olaf. The congregation in the church included the respective royal households.

The service was exceedingly simple. The coffin was carried to the neighbouring churchyard, where the remains were buried in close proximity to those of the son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra who died in infancy. After the coffin was lowered, the King and the Queen stepped to the graveside and dropped flowers into the grave.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

PROGRESS TOWARDS AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A Peace Conference communiqué states that as a result of the discussion of the Russian question, the Supreme Council has made great progress towards agreement. It is hoped that a concrete proposal regarding this question will be formulated on January 22nd.

ESTHONIAN ADVANCE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

STOCKHOLM.—An Esthonian communique says:—We and the Finnish battalion captured the town of Narva with a large booty of guns, divisional and regimental staffs and great number of prisoners. Trotzky personally urged the enemy to resist, but subsequently fled.

DEATH OF SIR J. H. THORNTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Sir J. H. Thornton.

Sir James Howard Thornton, K.C.B., was born in 1834, took his B.A. degree in 1854, M.B. in 1855 and M.R.C.S. in 1855, entered Indian Medical Service in 1856, served throughout Indian Mutiny (1857-59), China War (1860), Khasia and Jynta Hill campaign (1862-63), Bhootan War (1865-66), Egyptian Expedition (1885) Haygara Expedition (888), was 5 times mentioned in despatches and received 4 war medals with 7 clasps, the Khedive's Star and the C.B., retired in 1891. Decorated for services—the Suakin Expedition (1885). At the time of his death he was 84 years old.

R. P. DEWHURST.

HINDUSTANI LECTURER AT OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Civilian R. P. Dewhurst has been appointed lecturer in Hindustani at Oxford University.

GEORGIANS AND ARMENIANS.

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, Jan. 10.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 23.

British authorities have succeeded in securing cessation of hostilities between Georgians and Armenians. Earlier reports of peace were subsequently denied, but now the conflict has definitely ended.

The Georgians assert that the Armenians were the aggressors and were instigated by agents of General Deniken. The Georgians were also nervous of being attacked in the north by General Deniken's forces. There is no further news of the reported advance of General Deniken on Tuapse.

The German mission, including General von Kress left Tiflis for Poti on January 7th. Tiflis is now clear of Germans except for a few sick and medical personnel.

Evacuation of the Turkish troops by sea from Batoum continues to be satisfactory, but several thousands still remain to be evacuated.

TYPHUS IN BAKU.

There is a serious epidemic of typhus in Baku. Fifty to sixty civilian cases are reported daily. It is feared that many more are not reported. The British medical authorities are combating the epidemic, arranging additional hospitals and accommodation and circulating pamphlets advising precautions and giving health hints.

MONARCHIST PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, BRAGA AND VIZEN AFFECTED.

MOVEMENT HEADED BY COUCEIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

VIGO.—Travellers state that a monarchist rising has broken out in many towns of Northern Portugal, including Oporto. It is stated that Pasva Couceiro has proclaimed himself premier and war minister.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

MADRID.—It is officially reported that the monarchical movement headed by Couceiro has triumphed in North Portugal. Couceiro has formed a government at Oporto. It is reported that Lisbon has also joined the movement and that Manuel has been proclaimed King there.

A telegram from Vigo says Couceiro proclaimed Manuel King at Oporto amidst the enthusiasm of troops and the population. The town of Valencia has refused to adhere to the monarchical movement. Couceiro has sent troops there to crush the opposition.

Many motorcars containing republican refugees have arrived at Valencia in Spain with the idea of crossing the frontier, but have been prevented.

MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT PORTUGAL.

A later telegram from Madrid says an official message from Lisbon says the monarchist movement is confined to Oporto, Braga and Vizen, where Couceiro proclaimed Manuel King in spite of the opposition of the leader of monarchist party, who showed the President a telegram from Manuel declaring that he opposed attempts to restore the monarchy.

It is unofficially reported that martial law has been proclaimed throughout Portugal and that warships have been sent to Oporto.

GERMAN ELECNION RESULTS.

PROSPECT OF STABLE ADMINISTRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The early German election results are interpreted here as signifying a prospect of early establishment of a fairly stable German administration. The Majority Socialists and Democrats apparently have a big majority over Independents.

already demonstrated their ability to work together and they cann count of the support of the clerical leader Fehrenbach in their efforts to institute a Government with a wide basis of popular support. All Allied circles here regard this consummation as an indispensable preliminary to any peace negotiatism.

DEMOBILISATION.

MEETING OF WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

"The Times" learns that it is probable that a British army of at least one million men must be maintained until peace is signed.

Mr. Bonar Law is returning from Paris to preside at a meeting of the War Cabinet to-day, which is hoping to reach a final settlement as regards the demobilisation question.

FOOD SUPPLY TO ENEMY COUNTRIES.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS APPOINTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The Press Bureau states:—According to a Paris message the Allied Supreme Council of Supply and Relief has approved the appointment of the Inter-Allied Commissions at Trieste for the countries accessible from the Adriatic, also at Bucharest, Constantinople and Poland.

The Council has requested Marshal Foch to take steps under the Armistice to secure transport through Dantzig of foodstuffs for Poland. Measures are also being taken for provisioning Finland and ensuring that Germany observes the obligations to feed Russian war prisoners still in Germany.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

A message to "The Times" from Berne says Mr. Henderson and Mr. Huysmans have arrived and have provisionally fixed the International Socialist Conference for 27th January.

REQUISITIONED DUTCH SHIPS TO BE RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

NEW YORK.—All requisitioned Dutch ships except those engaged in government service, will be returned to their owners as fast as they become available at American ports.

MILLHANDS' STRIKE PRACTICALLY ENDS

WORK EXPECTED TO BE RESUMED TODAY.

STRIKE AT BOMBAY MINT.

DEMANDS OF MEHTAS OF MANGALDAS MARKET.

The strike of the Bombay millhands, which has now lasted for nearly a fortnight, may be said, for all practical purposes, to have come to an end. The men have not yet resumed work and on Wednesday morning almost all the mills remained closed. Only in a few mills at Ferguson Road and on Parel Road was any serious effort made to start working, with a few hundred men. The men are not to blame for delay in resuming work. Several mills had not yet put up the notice in some cases the notices did not contain the signature of either the Managing Agents or the Manager. Notices bearing Mr. Vincent's signature were posted at all the mills. But from the men's point of view this was not sufficient. After loitering about the mill premises the men dispersed, having taken care to bring the omission to the notice of the respective mill authorities. The question of strike days' wages is still a grievance with them and in several cases, the men allege that the responsibility for the strike did not lie with them, but with the managers who for the sake of their own safety and for the security of the mills against damage voluntarily closed the works and turned out the men. They say they are not insensible to the loss sustained by the mills but the *maliks* could have minimised their own loss by coming to the present decision earlier and thereby also avoiding the infliction of unnecessary hardship on the men. Since their other demands have been fairly met, they are willing to forego part of the wages due for strike days, but they insist that they must be compensated to some little extent at least. At the Textile Mills, the Agent met the men in the morning and appears to have been told by the men that they had not gone on strike of their own accord. They were perfectly willing to remain at work and had as a matter of fact been detained in the Mill for more than an hour after the closing time with the promise of police protection. But nothing of the kind had been done and on the morning of the general strike they were told by the manager that they need not come to work for some days as the Mill would be kept closed. The Agent is said to have told the men that the question of strike days' payment would be coming up for consideration by the Association and that he would communicate his reply to them this morning.

Right of Labour to Strike.

At the Kala Chowky Road, the men were seen standing in little groups. They showed as yet no inclination to go in. With them the greatest grievance was the refusal of strike days' payment. While they appreciated the concession in regard to two of their demands, they plainly asked why they should be penalised at all for the closing of the mills for which the responsibility did not rest with them. The same state of things was noticeable at many of the mills in the morning. Workmen were coming and going. They read and re-read the notices and carefully scrutinised the signatures on them. They wanted an official announcement of the terms by the mill authorities of settlement, in order that they might be doubly sure.

The notices bearing the signature of Mr. Vincent which were posted at the mills, did not satisfy the men at all. They were particularly anxious to see notices issued by their managers and Agents and as there was some delay in their doing so, the men elected to remain out in the vicinity of the mills awaiting the posting of proper notices. This was the case at all the mills and the men did not seem to have confidence in the Police Commissioner's notice which was in Marathi.

Asked as to their attitude, many of the more prominent strikers said that taken as a whole, the concessions were something tangible, to which must be added, they said, the fact that they had vindicated their right to strike for better wages and better conditions of service.

In the morning, most of the military were withdrawn, though small pickets were maintained here and there. The Police headquarters, at Jacob Circle still continued to present a military aspect what with the number of motor lorries, the armoured cars and the khaki-clad dragoons. At a little past 12 noon, the verandah was quite full with police and military officers.

On Tuesday night, the Police Commissioner read the notice to a few hundred men who were out in the circle enjoying the variegated and varying spectacle and explained to them its purport. The impression left on the minds of some was evidently that men of less than two months' standing would not receife any bonus. When "The Chronicle" representative was going round yesterday morning to ascertain the views of the men, he was asked to help them in understanding the true implications of the clause dealing with the bonus. They were not altogether ill-pleased when they understood it properly.

It is expected that the men will resume work this morning and that the mills will be working in full swing in the course of the day.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN CO'S MEN STRIKE WORK.

The workmen of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co.'s dockyards at Mazagon and Carnac Bunder struck work yesterday, demanding an increase of wages. There were from 1,500 to 2,000 men in all. The dockyard authorities tried to induce the men to continue work pending representations. But they were not satisfied with the assurance of sympathetic consideration of their case and dispersed subsequently.

STRIKE AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

Yesterday morning, about 400 men belonging to His Majesty's Mint at Bombay struck work. It is said that they made representations to the Mint authorities over a week ago asking for increase of wages. A reply was given to them promising them an increase of 2 annas all round and a bonus of 6 weeks' wages. This did not satisfy the men and when they tried to make representations to the Director of the Mint, on Tuesday afternoon that authority, according to a high official who was with him at the time, "spoke to the men very harshly" which instead of soothing the discontented men, put them on their mettle and they struck work yesterday morning. At about 9 a.m. they marched from the Mint to the Esplanade Maidan where they held a meeting. A large posse of policemen was upon them watching their movements only. The police did not however, interfere with their right of holding a meeting. Several people addressed the men urging them to avoid any kind of disorderliness, looting and shouting and asking them to remain united. Some two or three European officials of the Mint arrived there and after inquiring into the cause of the strike asked them to return to work and then make representations to the *Burra Sahib*. The men were willing to send up a petition but did not want to go and wait upon him, as such action, they feared, might ruin the leaders. In spite of their coaxing and cajolery, the men remain firm and said that as soon as a notice was posted at the gate of the Mint granting them their two demands they would return to work. The Mint officials then left the place and the strikers after remaining on the maidan for sometime longer dispersed.

CONCESSIONS TO MINT MEN.

STRIKERS STILL UNYIELDING.

The men of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, presented a petition to Mr. Wallace, Mint Master, on Friday the 17th instant asking for increases in their wages. Mr. Wallace, on communicating with the Government of India was informed of the sanction of the following concessions:—

(1) Men getting wages of 8 annas and upwards up to Re. 4 per day to get increase of annas two per day.

(2) Those getting under 8 annas per day, to get increase of one anna per day.

These concessions were announced to the men on Tuesday. Some of the men were not satisfied and on Wednesday morning when the Mint opened, it was found that out of a total number of about 1,100 workmen, only about 500 men worked.

The strikers were orderly and did not harass those workmen who did not join them in the strike.

SEQUEL TO END OF PIECE-GOODS MARKETS STRIKE.

DISMISSAL OF SERVANTS CAUSES DISSATISFACTION.

The strike of the mehtas of the two Bombay cloth markets,—the Muljі Jetha and Lakhmidas Khimji,—ended, as already announced, on Monday night. The strikers resumed work, as usual, on Tuesday morning. As stated before, one of the terms of the settlement, was to retake the strikers, treating the notice of dismissal as cancelled. It now transpires that since Tuesday morning, about two hundred strikers who took a prominent part in the strike and some of whom are very old employees of the merchants, have been served with notice of dismissal. This has caused a general dissatisfaction among the mehtas, and meetings have been arranged to consider the situation that has arisen.

The reason of dismissal is that some employers state their inability to pay the increased salaries, as they could not afford to

(Continued on next page.)

THE GREAT VICTORY.

HIS MAJESTY CONGRATULATED.

INDIAN CHIEFS' TRIBUTE TO EMPIRE FORCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

After the opening of the Conference of Ruling and Chiefs by his Excellency the Viceroy on the 20th instant. A resolution on the victory of Imperial and Allied forces, which was carried unanimously, was moved by his Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in the following terms:—

Your Excellency, I beg leave to move the following resolution:—

"That the Ruling Princes of India assembled in this conference request his Excellency the Viceroy kindly to transmit to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor their respectful but warmest congratulations on the glorious termination of the war, coupled with an assurance of their abiding loyalty and attachment to his august person and throne.

"They also desire to take this opportunity of paying a collective tribute to the brilliant achievements of the Imperial and Allied Naval, Military and Air Forces on all fronts, which have so completely crippled enemy power and resistance and have brought the prospect of an enduring peace within measurable distance."

Your Excellency, no task could be pleasanter for me than to introduce such a resolution and no subject without a shadow of doubt would be more congenial to this distinguished assemblage or more certain of an enthusiastic reception than the one the resolution embodies. For over four years our Empire and its Allies were engaged in a deadly conflict with an enemy whose ethics of warfare knew no scruples and who treated international obligations as mere scraps of paper. Throughout this crisis no effort was too huge and no sacrifice too great for the associated powers to undertake in order to achieve the common goal. The high and noble example set by His Imperial Majesty himself acted as an inspiring force throughout his far-flung dominions. The resolve to end the military tyranny responsible for the war was everywhere solid as rock, but above all the undaunted spirit of the armed forces of the Empire and its Allies, which sustained them through fair weather or foul, is worthy of the highest admiration. The masterly skill with which the advancing hordes of Germany in France were brought to a standstill and then swiftly thrust back last year was a marvellous military feat and one that definitely sealed the fate of German dreams of world domination. No less brilliant were the valiant deeds of our armies in Palestine, Mesopotamia and East Africa. Each front contributed its quota proportionately to its sphere and character of operations to the general result. At length the final collapse came on all of a sudden like a house of cards and right and justice scored a definite triumph over the forces of barbarism. The men whose prowess and sacrifices have secured for us such a splendid blessing are, therefore, entitled to our deepest gratitude. The Indian Princes are proud to feel that they have been privileged to participate in this historic struggle. We all sincerely hope that the deliberations of the leading statesmen of the world now foregathered in Paris, in which we rejoice to think a distinguished member of our order is taking an active share, may fructify in ushering in an era of lasting and glorious peace.

INDIAN TROOPS' BRILLIANT RECORD.

The resolution was seconded by his Highness the Maharaja of Navanagar, who spoke as follows:—Your Excellency, it is with genuine delight that I rise to second the resolution so eloquently introduced by my esteemed friend his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kapurthala. The feeling of relief at the termination of this catastrophic struggle between two world-old principles of force and freedom, darkness and light, repression and progress, is so great that any attempt on my part to clothe it in words is bound to fail. We have all passed through the crisis hand in hand and if the ethics of an abiding moral purpose running through all happenings, however dark and evil, need an illustration, there is none better than the wonderful consolidation of the various constituents of the British Empire in the face of the grave danger that threatened civilization for fifty-two terrible months of trial and effort. Your Excellency, our thankfulness to the Almighty God is truly great in that India, its princes and its peoples, were given an opportunity of shouldering the common burdens of the Empire in a manner worthy of India's traditions and position in the family of nations and may I venture to submit that India's whole-hearted participation was the outcome of loyalty and devotion which we all feel for his Imperial Majesty, our beloved Emperor, whose sympathy and solicitude for India's peoples and princes have bound them to his august throne and person with cords of love indissoluble and enduring. If in his Imperial Majesty's gracious words India had "an opportunity in the need of the Empire," we beg respectfully to express a hope that we as component parts of the Empire have not fallen far short of the expectations formed of us and may we be allowed to cherish a belief that the glorious victory will open a brighter and nobler chapter in the historic relations subsisting between the Crown and the Indian States? My lord, the sufferings of the world have been immense: Belgium and Servia have passed through a cruel spoliation unparalleled in history; France has withstood the onslaught with magnificent courage, chivalry and stubbornness. The armies of the associated nations have achieved wonders of resistance and heroisms; that great Republic the United States of America has stepped in at the right moment and her brilliant assistance has laid civilization under an abiding obligation. Our own armies have been the emblem of the wonderful organisation of the British Empire and each part, representing the ready and zealous response of the daughter nations of the Empire, endeavoured to surpass the others in bravery and sacrifice. What shall we say of those immortals, the glorious "contemptibles," who, as the Premier has truly observed, have gathered the spears of the advancing Huns on their breasts and shown the world what patriotism can achieve in the first months of dark suspense on the fields of Flanders and France? We can never forget the Royal Navy—that sure shield not only of England but, as the events have proved, of the whole civilised world and numanity at large. We are proud to know that the Indian forces have fought with great gallantry side by side with their Western brothers in five theatres of the far-flung war, France, Gallipoli, Africa, Palestine and Mesopotamia. Our tribute of admiration for the Navy and the Army would be incomplete unless it were coupled with a request to your Excellency to convey our united congratulations to the great commanders who have led the units under their charge to victory—Field-Marshals Lord Frenoh and Haig, Admirals Jellicoe and Beatty and Generals Allenby and Marshall. May we include in this list of congratulations the honoured names of Lord Hardinge and that of your Excellency, who have marshalled the resources of India in the service of the Empire during critical times with such signal success and also that of his Excellency General Sir Charles Munro, our Commander-in-Chief, whose masterly withdrawal from Gallipoli is one of the epics of the present war. Your Excellency, I must resist the natural temptation of dwelling at length on the glorious page in the history of our Empire and resume my seat with a very hearty endorsement of the resolution before us.

IRISH REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT.

PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

AND A MESSAGE TO FREE NATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

The Republican Parliament in Dublin opens to-day. One thousand tickets have been issued for visitors. The proceedings are expected to occupy two hours. They will probably open in Irish, but English will be used later. The proceeding include the drafting of standing orders, ratification of the appointment of delegates to the Peace Conference, declaration of independence and a message to the free nations of the world.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

AWARD OF MILITARY CROSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

The "Gazette" contains the following awards of Military Crosses to Officers of the Indian Army for deeds in Mesopotamia:—

Lieutenant H. G. Allum.—This officer displayed great courage and coolness and sucessfully withdrew all his machineguns and horses under intense shellfire. He had previously done good work in trying and Hazardous circumstances.

Jemadar Ami Lal (Third Skinners Horse).—When in charge of a sub-section of machineguns supporting the advance cavalry although exposed to heavy fire, he continued to use his guns with great skill and coolness, until the last squadron of cavalry had withdrawn. He showed great coolness and judgment on another occasion, when in charge of, led horses which were heavily shelled and which suffered many casualties.

Lieutenant B. H. Singh (Medicals).—When the dressing station of which he was in charge was heavily fired on and the situation was temporarily critical, he collected and brought in the wounded and showed great coolness and initiative when aeroplanes bombed the ambulance.

Captain Vernon Beadon.—He displayed great coolness and determination during the advance against a strong enemy position. Owing to his able handling, his company although heavily fired on, suffered very few casualties.

Lieutenant Norman Burgan.—He displayed great coolness in action making several excellent reconnaissances of the fords or river under fire and bringing back valuable information.

Lieutenant. J. M. Clive.—Led mis company with great coolness and skill under heavy fire and continued to do so after being wounded. He helped to consolidate position and exposed himself fearlessly in order better to direct repulse and counterattack.

Second-Lieutenant T. C. Charelton.—During an attack on houses held by malcontents, he climbed on the shoulders of one of his men, fired at the enemy defending the opposite wall, then dropped into the courtyard followed by his men.

Subedar D. S. Pundir (thirty-ninth Gharwal Rifles).—His platoon throughout the two days' fighting was very heavily engaged. He was posted on the right of the line and came under severe enfilade fire. He displayed great courage, coolness and ability in directing the fire of his men until a bullet broke his leg.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

We have been requested by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., to draw attention of our readers to the notification appearing in the advertisement of P. and O. passenger sailings Passengers wishing to proceed by the Sardinia and Merkara sailing on the 15th and 22nd February respectively, are requested to forward their Fricrity Certificates, with particulars of accommodation they require, to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie an Combay not later than the 31st instant, on which date passages so far as are available by these vessels will be allotted. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, therefore, should take steps to obtain their priority certificates at once. Certificates will be issued on application by the Secretaries of various Provincial Passages Committees.

LABOUR STRIKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

pay such advances in salaries at the present dull state of cloth markets.

MEHTAS OF MANGALDAS MARKET.

FORMULATE DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The mehtas of the Mangaldas Cloth Market, who had not joined the strikers of the two cloth markets, seeing the successful fight of the strikers, thought that their condition being similar, they also deserved some increase in their salaries. At a meeting held on Tuesday night they resolved to formulate their grievances and lay them before their masters without resorting to strike.

P. &. O. DOCKYARDS MEN RESUME WORK.

All the workmen of the Mazagon Docks, as resolved by them in a meeting assembled on Tuesday evening, resumed work on Wednesday morning.

LOOTING BY STRIKERS.

TWO CASES OF CONVICTION.

A sentence of two months' hard labour was passed by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Dadar Police Court on Monday last, one Dagdoo Sayaji, a millhand who was one of the mob of strikers for the offence of abetment of looting "ladoos" (sweet-balls) and annas twelve from a shop.

The accused had pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate in passing sentence said that such a thing could not be tolerated, adding that if people did not want to go to work, they must at least not molest the public.

The same Magistrate convicted another striker named Hari Bapoo for being a member of an unlawful assembly and rioting and looting in a public place and said that behaviour of that kind could not be tolerated, He sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had pleaded guilty.

DISOBEYING POLICE DIRECTORS.

JUVENILE SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Cauty charged one Padmanabh Vyas Achari, a student aged 15, with disorderly behaviour and disobeying to conform to a lawful and reasonable direction given by the police officer in a public place.

The accused who called no witness, pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that the accused who had nothing to do with the strikers who had assembled that (Wednesday) morning at the "maidan" insisted on going in among them though warned off by the police and asked to leave the place. He declined to do se and then failed to conform to the reasonable order given by Superintendent Cauty. The accused) not only did not go away but tried to argue with the Superintendent.

His worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

STRIKE-THE CAUSE OF RAPID RISE IN CHOLERA MORTALITY

HEALTH OFFICER'S NOTE.

In a Note issued yesterday, the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality says:—

The sudden and rapid rise in the mortality of the City is due to Cholera, chiefly amongst the mill-hands and in the mill districts.

On the 10th January, the cholera deaths were 36 and declining. On the 9th January the mill-hands struck work and the mills were closed; a few days later the Cholera mortality rose to 48 on 17th and 311 to-day. Instead of being able to use the latrines of the mills, the 1,50,000 persons resorted to the congested—chawls, passages, lanes, open spaces. Instead of being at work from 6 a.m., to 6 p.m., they hang about the chawls and the streets, eating and drinking whatever they could get, parading the streets and joining funeral parties. A visit to a mill chawl in the early morning will find the rooms and verandahs full of people who would otherwise be employed in comparatively sanitary mills with sanitary arrangements and a certain amount of time for rest—certainly better off than in the overcrowded, dark and dirty chawls. Overcrowding the chawls at night is bad enough, but when the occupants, who should be out at work, occupy the chawls all day and night, using the latrines and bathing places which become full of excreta which cannot be removed at once, and when cases of cholera and deaths occur in these chawls, the danger of spreading the disease is more than doubled.

The side issues of the labour strike is disease and death. Cholera is proverbially the most difficult disease to control. The person attacked even if in robust health, if not put under expert medical treatment at once, has very little chance but when reduced by want of food, bad food and lowered vitality, overcrowded houses and congested latrines, it is almost beyond the skill of man to control it.

Had not the strike taken place, and the people gone to work as usual, the cholera epidemic was under control. Now with the conditions described, unless the men and women go to work at-once the danger to the City cannot be exaggerated. This is not a financial question; it is a matter of life and death, not only to the mill-hands and their families and the people living in the mill districts, but to the whole City, as should the unrest spread to other branches of labour, the result cannot be exaggerated.

To keep the men and women at work, so that they can get food and relieve the congested chawls, is the duty of every employer of labour.

1,50,000 people means about 70 tons of human excreta, half of which has to be removed by hand, if the mill-hands use the chawls, instead of the latrines in the mills. A large part of this is infected with cholera and in the congested chawls the sanitary conveniences cannot be dealt with.

To meet the emergency, the Conservancy Staff has been increased and inoculation against cholera arranged for. The medical staff for visiting houses and checking and cause of death has also been increased and extra arrangements made for treating cases in the Arthur Road Hospital. Unfortunately cases of cholera are hidden or information is not forthcoming and many either cannot afford or will not seek medical aid and death occurs within a few hours.

Voluntary organisations can help in this direction and the Hindu Medical Association, the Humanitarian League and the Social Service League are helping to persuade the people to follow the advice already given by lectures, posters, leaflets, etc., issued by the Health Department.

DR. WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

"A SENTINEL ON FRONTIER OF LIBERTY."

AMERICA'S PLEDGE OF HELP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS.—President Wilson was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Senate to-day. Replying to the toast by M. Dubost, in which M. Dubost referred to the threat of invasion under which France had lived, President Wilson said while France as a sentinel on the frontier of liberty had been building up a great country on the basis of liberty and progress, there was a large territory across the frontier covered by dark clouds of greed and ambition.

France had never taken steps of agression, but had prepared herself to hinder others from imposing their will on her. America had come to bring her understanding and would always be ready to help. If the danger threatening France should be permanent it would be a peril not only to France but to the world and America had come with her many elements to reassure France. There was a new world ahead and around us, awake to its community of interests and knowing that its deepest interests were involved in standing together for common purpose and as France had organised against the peril, so must the world organise against it.

NEW BROTHERHOOD OF THE WORLD.

President Wilson saw in the welcome extended to him not only hospitality, kindness and hope, but a clearly defined purpose. He realised the distinguished honour done him in representing the nation whose heart was in this business. France had earned the brotherhood of the world and had proved her metal as the champion of liberty, binding to herself for all time all who loved freedom and truly believed in the progress and rights of man.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the appearance of a correspondent's letter under the heading "Elementary Education in Mangalore" in your issue of th 14th instant attacking the Italian Missionaries of Mangalore and launching an appeal to the members of the community here by Sri M. D'Souza for his new venture, we all have had interviews with the leading Kanara Catholics and have to say that they have read the article with much regret and disgust. "Community" in his letter that appeared in the issue of the 18th instant has made a feeble attempt to defend the Fathers but much of its force is lost by the unreserved support he has given to Mr. D'Souza. This writer, however, on learning the full facts of the case expressed to us his regret for his action. The facts of the friction between the Fathers and Mr. D'Souza are known to the majority of the community here and the fate that befell the latter's institution is considered to be well deserved. The Italian Fathers who were at first in full sympathy with Mr. D'Souza were provoked by his hostile attitude to such an extent that there was no option for them in the interest of their flock but to see that no catholic patronised his school. The action of the Italian Fathers was fully justified and the unjust attack made on them in your paper has alienated the sympathises of Kanara Catholics here even those of "Community" towards Mr. D'Souza.

The leaders of the community here know full well the needs of "Industrial Schools" in Kanara and this matter is under the consideration of the Kanara Catholic Associations both at Mangalore and Bombay for some time The community would be willing to extend help to all earnest workers in ameliorating the condition of their poorer brethren, but as long as Mr. D'Souza cannot produce his credentials from at least responsible and independent gentlmen of Mangalore, no member of the community is willing to extend him help except those who have already done so under a misconception. We would suggest Mr. D'Souza in his own interest and that of the community he intends to help to submit his proposal to the Kanara Catholic Association or the Mangalorean Educational Society Bombay, for support. Until this is done those of us who have promised him any support will have to reserve it for future consideration. We do not doubt that in justice to the Fathers and the community you will please insert this letter and give full opportunity to all parties to speak out on the subject. Thanking you for your courtesy in anticipation.

We are etc.,
J. A. SALDANHA.
I. COELHO.
A. C. REBELLO.
M. NORONHA.
A. J. ABRES.

Bombay, 20th Jan.

SYDENHAMITES SNUBBED.

BRITISH TRADERS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST REFORMS

LONDON CHAMBER REFUSES TO JOIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce after discussion declined to express any opinion on the questions referred to in the resolution of the East India section last month that the report of Indian Reforms did not sufficiently recognise the social, religious and ethical obstacles to the growth of purely Indian enterprise, the achievements of British merchants in building up India's prosperity, the excellent relations between British merchants and hereditary trading classes of India and that it did not safeguard the important commercial interests against the theories of doctrinaire economists and attacks of irresponsible antagonists of British enterprise.

RUSSIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Reuter learns, with reference to the misunderstanding which seems to have arisen concerning Mr. Lloyd George's attitude regarding Russia, that it should be pointed out that he did not suggest that Lenin and Trotsky should be invited to sit at the Peace Conference as representatives of Russia, but, in order that the associated Governments might have the fullest and the most reliable information concerning the position in Russia, that representatives of all sections of Russian public opinion might go to Paris in order to express their views. It is emphasised that this is not at all the same thing as a proposal that they should be invited to the Peace Conference.

ITALIAN DELEGATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., Jan. 22.

ROME.—Government has appointed Senator Scialoja to represent Italy on the international committee for the League of Nations.

RETURN OF PALESTINE HEROES.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS WELCOMED

The Alexandra Dock yesterday morning was buzzing like a hive from eleven to twelve with people of all communities who had gathered in strength to welcome and heartily congratulate the Gwalior and Alwar Imperial Service troops on their return to India after four and a half years of active service in Palestine. The force which embarked at the Suez a fortnight ago consisted of 1,011 officers and men of the Alwar Infantry and 513 officers and men of the Gwalior Imperial Service troops. Both forces included several British officers. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O., was attached to the Alwar force under the command of Colonel Dawood Khan whose appearance suggested a typical warrior. Lieut.-Colonel Le Strange was attached to the Gwalior force under the command of Colonel Girdhari Singh who looked every inch a distinguished soldier. These Imperial Service troops returned to India, covered with honour and glory. They had frequently fought with heroism born of the fighting spirit of the war-like races of India. They landed in full active service kit, and all of them looked fit enough for another ten years' campaign.

On their arrival, they were greeted by General St. John, Chief Embarkation Officer, representing H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India and many officers of the Bombay Brigade. The troops were split up into two divisions; one division remained on board the Eera while the other were being entertained and served with a variety of refreshments by the European and Indian ladies present. The Ruling Chiefs of Gwalior and Alwar were at the Princes Conference at Delhi on this auspicius occasion, otherwise they would undoubtedly have been in Bombay to welcome and honour their troops whose glorious feats in war will live for all time in the history of India.

The Imperial Service troops were jubilant over the magnificent reception they met with in Bombay, and they burst out with their war-cry as they left the dock.

The Gwalior troops were entrained last night to Deolali *en route* to Gwalior, and the Alwar troops, after remaining at the Marine Lines Camp yesterday are to proceed to Alwar to-day.

ANGLO-INDIAN BATTERY.

The s.s. Bankura with the Anglo-Indian Battery on board arrived at the Alexandra Dock yesterday afternoon. The vessel was berthed at No. 2 Shed where a most enthusiastic reception was held. An enormous crowd representing all communities was at the dock to greet these good and faithful servants of the Crown, who for over two years served with the King's Colors in Mesopotamia. They were welcome by General St. John on behalf of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lieut.-Col. Gidney, I.M.S. (retd) President of the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League. The Band of the 96th Berar Infantry played them into the shed where hundreds of the Anglo-Indian community including Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in khaki were in readiness to receive them.

The officers and men being drawn up on the wharf, General St. John address them.

At night a banquet was held at the shed when Colonel Gidney addressed the gathering in the course of which he read a message received from Mr. Abbott, the President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, welcoming them.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

Through Mr. M. H. Kantawala	15
From a Sympathiser	1
From Mr. Ambram Rupaji	38
From other Donors	6

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was present at the Purdah Party given by Lady Scott at the Willingdon Sports' Club on Wednesday afternoon.

Owing to the death of His Royal Highness Prince John the garden party at the Viceregal Lodge fixed for the 24th has been cancelled. Owing, however, to the decorees having come to Delhi from distant parts of India it has not been possible to cancel the investiture which will now take place at Viceregad Lodge in an entirely informal manner at 9-15 p.m., on the 24th instant.

The Chiefs' banquet at Delbo which was to have been held on Wednesday was cancelled owing to the death of Prince John.

POONA RACE-COURSE.

ENTIRE TRACK IN DISORDER.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

The Poona correspondent of the Associated Press writes:—It would be impossible under present conditions to carry through the suggestion to run the Bombay races in Poona unless a very vigorous effort is made to get the course in order. The entire racing track between the 3rd and 2nd furlongs and beyond is being relaid with murrum which just now is soft and unsettled, and altogether unsafe for racing. Unless the murrum is heavily rolled and watered and given time to harden it would very quickly be churned up and rendered unfit for racing.

Another thing that would have to be taken into account is the fact that preparations are well forward for accommodating two or three large military encampments in the centre of the race-course, which, though they may not interfere with the sport itself, are likely to prove a drawback in more ways than one.

ELABORATE BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

"FOR REVOLUTIONS IN CHINA, INDIA AND PERSIA!"

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 22.

Reuter learns that the latest reliable news from Moscow shows that the Bolsheviks for months have been organising an elaborate propaganda for revolutions in China, India and Persia and as soon as opportunity offers are prepared to send agents backed with large sums of money to stir up trouble throughout Asia.

A great obstacle to the scheme is the Omsk army, but should the latter become weakned through lack of support, Bolshevik plans would seriously threaten the peace of Asia. Bolshevism is spreading in the Ukraine.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

BRITAINS RIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

TORONTO.—Mr. Taft, in a speech at the Toronto Club, said Britain's supremacy of the seas in peace time always meant equality for all nations and in war time Britain must maintain her fleet to resist unjust aggression. If she did not, she would starve in a week.

BRITISH SUPREMACY IN AIR.

PLANS FOR IMPERIAL AIR ROUTES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

At an Imperial Air Fleet banquet to celebrate the British Empire's war victory at which General Birdwood, Richard Turner and High Commissioners, Perley and Thomas Mackenzie were present. The Under-Secretary of State for Air, General Seely dwelt on the part which British airmanship had contributed towards the winning of the war. General Seely said that Britain must be supreme in air. In order to secure the peace of the world we must have one great air fleet to help forward the aid trafic of the future. Plans, he said, had been made in the most elaborate detail for the establishment on great imperial air routes. He did not see any reason why withing our lifetime nearly all of us men should not have great air routes to all parts of the Empire.

STRIKE AT BRUNSWICK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Brunswick states that a general strike has broken out.

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is that which is not astringent checking motion but is a powerful alterative producing a healthy change in the system by destroying the cholera bacillus and the poison they generate, neutralising the already absorbed poison and relieving the tormenting symptoms. Amritdhara possesses all the aforesaid virtues and is the

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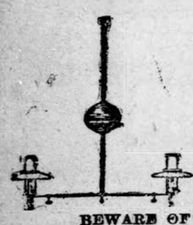

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"PEEVISH AND MUTINOUS."

PROTEST AGAINST I. C. S. MEMORIAL.

LEAVE POLITICS ALONE.

With reference to the draft memorial prepared by the Madras Civil Service Association and their decision to take part in the Reform controversy, the following letter sent by Mr. A. Galleti, I.C.S., as a "Counterblast" will be read with interest:—

CONFIDENTIAL.
CHITTOOR DISTRICT,
16th December, 1918

DEAR PATE,

I am willing to join an Association to further the interests of the I.C.S., but it must not mix our interests up with politics. I am for a joint representation about how far the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals will affect our interests and what steps should be taken to safeguard them; but you will never get agreement on any representation that does not leave politics alone. I do not agree that a representation should be sent on the lines of the rough draft you enclose. I think you are on the wrong track altogether Your draft is just one long, dismal whine. It is full of political innuendo; it is peevish, not to say mutinous in tone.

You really must not send a memorial prophesying that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme can't possibly work and would make our position intolerable. You don't know till it is tried and I for one do not believe it. The French Prefects have to deal with ministers and deputies, just as we should under the scheme. But their position is not worse than that of Madras Collectors. It is much better. They have no paltry Board of Revenue over them. They are not a bit afraid of the ministers and deputies. The boot is on the other leg. What I should propose, in the interests of the service, is that the Collectors should be put in the position of the French Prefect. The first step is to abolish the Board, which will not be wanted when there are a lot of ministries. The next step is to increase the state in which Collectors live and to reduce their routine work (routine work is undignified and we must have time to educate the Indian politician by our illuminating conversation). French Prefects live, free of course, in fully furnished palatial residences provided by Government; they are given motor-cars at Government expense; they are given a large entertaining allowance. The routine work is done by a Prefect's council of officials. I should want a council of this kind to consist of three Deputy Collectors at headquarters or two Deputy Collectors and an Assistant. I had one going at intervals when I was at Tinnevelly in 1917 and it worked very well. Masterman ran the council and routine orders went out in the name of the Assistant Collector-in-charge when I was doing Jambandi or otherwise fully occupied with important work.

The French Prefect's entertaining allowance is very handsome. It is usually, I believe, about cent for cent of his salary. The Prefect of the Seine gets, I believe, an allowance of several times his salary. He is the biggest man in Paris next to the President of the Republic. The Prefect of Rome gets an entertaining allowance of three times his salary. He also lives in a palace in far more state than the ministers of the Italian kingdom at Rome.

I should say we might point out that, in order to hold our own with ministers and preserve the dignity of our position, we must, when the scheme comes into force, be surrounded by much more pomp and state than we are at present. I would ask for much better residences, free furniture and conveyances, and entertaining allowances more or less on the French scale. You might see at once if you could get hold of the exact figures from the French Consulate or from Pondicherry. I should be in favour of an entertaining allowance equal to half salary in the mufassil and equal to full salary at Madras and Ootacamund. This the State must pay if we are in future to dispense oriental hospitality and frequently entertain the Indian public; which will be one of our new duties under the scheme.

I should say a memorial with concrete proposals of this sort and leaving out politics altogether is what is wanted. How can you expect me, for instance, to subscribe to a remark:—"Such of us as are not prepared to make themselves (sic) pawns etc., when I don't believe we would be making ourselves (or themselves) pawns, etc?" I suppose the grammar is due to your being beside yourselves with indignation when you composed this exquisite phrase.

I shall print this as a counterblast to your manifesto. The moderate men will all agree with me. We Mufassil moderates are not going to be rushed into a White Mutiny by a clique of headquarter extremists.

The memorial must not be drafted by an extremist, but by a moderate; and not by a junior member of the service, but by a man in whom we all have confidence. I suggest Ayling, in whose moderation and judgment (and also grammar) I for one have confidence. He could be given two assessors, one pessimist and anti-report, the other optimist and pro-report. It is quite possible that an out-and-out supporter of the Report scheme does not exist in the Madras Commission. If so, I am ready to represent the pro-report view, though as a matter of fact I am not for that scheme, but for my own, which I thought out as long ago as 1902, when I started the Andhra movement, and have been working for quietly ever since, notably in 1908 when the Madras Government did me the honour to entrust me with the drafting of their Reforms despatch and adopted a part of my scheme. But I am for a move forward and I am optimistic about the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme's effect on our position. Therefore, I should not mind serving as pro-report assessor. Also, being the son of an Italian deputy, I can give first-hand information about the relations between prefects and deputies and ministers and their relative importance.

Lastly, as to the demand for one rupee: I am not going to subscribe until a committee and office-bearers have been elected by all members of the service. I do not admit for a moment that the present committee represent me or anyone else except the few persons who chose them. I can only treat it as a provisional committee and you as a provisional secretary. Before I subscribe, I must have a hand in appointing the committee and office-bearers and in deciding what shall be done and what the subscription shall be.

Yours, sincerely,
A. GALLETTI.

H. R. Pate Esq., I.C.S.
Chepauk, Madras.

Copy to.

All members of the Madras Commission.

The I.C.S., members of the Governments of India, Bombay and Bengal;

The Lieutenant-Governors of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Behar and Orissa;

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and Assam; and

The retired members of the Indian Civil Service in the Secretary of State's Council.

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and then judge for yourself. Is it justifiable or judicious on your part to go on making your troubles chronic, or to submit to the nonsensical, old fashioned, expensive and troublesome systems of drugging, and probing when it is as easy for you to START RIGHT, to CONTINUE RIGHT, and to FINISH RIGHT, by curing all your Eye diseases, (Redness, Iritis, Granulations, Opacity, Cataracts Shortsight, Dimness of Vision, and all other known or unkown ailments), Ear complaints (Deafness, Ringing Noises, Earache, etc., etc.), Head and Throat troubles (Headaches, Catarrh, Sore Throats Bronchitis, Asthma, Influenza, Cough, etc. etc.) and other Catarrhal infirmities, diseases too numerous to mention, with a perfectly sane safe, sound and sure method of

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THE PLANT BEHIND THESE PRODUCTS

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fhnt.	29	877 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.5	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.1	"
Dew Point	68.8	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.775	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7	"
Minimum do.	70.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,ESE,W SE.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	95 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	22	m 2	30	27	2	22	m 8	56	18	8
		3	12a	25	1		8	34a	19	10
Thur.	23	m 2	58	26	4	23	m 9	32	18	7
		3	59a	24	5		9	12a	20	10
Fri.	24	m 3	30	25	7	24	m 10	20	18	11
		5	0a	24	9		10	8a	21	9
Sat.	25	m 4	12	24	11	25	m 11	25	19	0
		6	25a	23	11		11	46a	22	5
Sun.	26	m 5	15	24	9	26	m 0	42a	18	10
		8	16a	24	6					
Mon.	27	m 6	36	24	1	27	m 1	47	22	3
		9	16a	25	6		1	49a	18	4
Tues.	28	m 8	1	24	4	28	m 2	58	21	7
		9	54a	25	6		2	41a	17	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 22 (Wednesday) Sunrise 7h 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m
" 23 (Thursday) " 7h 15m. " 6h. 24m
" 24 (Friday) " 7h 15m. " 6h. 25m
" 25 (Saturday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 27m
" 26 (Sunday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 28m
" 27 (Monday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 29m
" 28 (Tuesday) " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 30m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1919. Jan. 3d. 10h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.6m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 8h. 52.0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky has cleared at Rawalpindi, but remains moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab; where day temperature continues in slight defect. Night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.11in of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the west and moderately or heavily clouded in the east. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature remains in moderate or considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. In Rajputana humidity is above normal and in its eastern districts day temperature is below normal. Night temperature is above the average at Jodhpur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 1.85in. of rain during a thunderstorm with hail. Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar and above it in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch and in excess at Veraval. Night temperature is slightly above the average in south Gujarat and Central India West, but remains in defect at Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms has been nearly general; the chief amounts are Jubbulpore 1.50in., Saugor 0.58in., Hoshangabad 0.48in., Akola 0.19in., Amraoti 080in., Nagpur 0.61in, and Chanda 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is considerably above the average. Day temperature is below normal in the south-western districts; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north-western districts. Night temperature is slightly or moderately above the average except at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Local rainfall has occurred in north-east Baluchistan under the influence of the western disturbance, but the showers in the Punjab have been insignificant. The unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country have determined nearly general rainfall in the Central Provinces and local rainfall in Central India West and the south-west of the United Provinces. Local rainfall is also reported from south Malabar. Night temperature continues above the average over the greater part of the Peninsula.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the United Provinces, Rajputana and the north of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	77.4	61.5	65	--	0.53	—1.58
Do.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Muskat	80.2	71.2	76	--	1.52	—0.10
Do. (21st)	79.0	69.9	70	--	1.52	—0.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.8	50.6	81	0.04	0.11	—0.44
Rawalpindi	66.4	35.2	75	--	M.00	—0.71
Lahore	66.2	46.3	89	0.02	0.60	—0.49
Bhiwar	66.2	48.3	90	--	0.90	+0.11
Ambala	--	--	--	--	--	--
Delhi	68.1	48.6	89	--	0.69	—0.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	66.5	47.1	93	--	0.84	+0.07
Mainpuri	66.8	47.1	93	--	0.45	—0.63
Jhansi	69.0	51.6	90	0.11	1.04	+0.51
Cawnpore	67.4	49.0	96	--	0.33	—0.74
Allahabad	67.4	49.8	96	0.01	0.69	—0.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	74.0	52.0	62	--	0.14	—0.28
Karachi	75.4	60.9	62	--	0.40	—1.18
Ajmer	65.8	45.9	88	--	0.11	—0.61
Jaipore	66.4	50.2	77	--	0.96	+0.31
Kotah	71.6	52.8	69	--	1.12	+0.57
Mount Abu	66.8	54.4	92	--	0	—0.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Rhuj	77.2	48.5	42	--	0	—3.03
Dwarka	76.4	64.6	72	--	0	—0.40
Veraval	80.6	66.6	60	--	0	—0.54
Rajkot	82.2	46.3	35	--	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	80.4	51.4	34	--	0	—0.27
Surat	83.1	59.7	61	--	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	87.0	54.5	50	--	0	—0.18
Deesa	84.0	52.9	47	--	0	—1.31
Neemuch	78.1	52.8	80	--	0.80	+0.13
Indore	79.9	58.1	93	1.85	3.27	+2.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.8	57.3	93	1.50	5.26	+3.89
Saugor	71.2	52.6	95	0.58	3.54	+1.91
Hoshangabad	77.7	57.4	94	0.48	5.49	+3.55
Khandwa	83.5	60.4	80	--	1.62	+0.50
Akola	74.4	60.5	88	0.19	1.98	+0.55
Amraoti	80.6	59.0	84	0.80	2.75	+1.38
Nagpur	80.1	60.5	92	1.51	4.50	+2.50
Chanda	86.3	62.8	94	0.39	0.75	—0.44
Raipur	80.9	60.1	95	0.08	0.79	+0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.7	71.3	83	--	0.00	—0.47
Ratnagiri	85.4	74.3	72	--	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	83.3	7	85	--	3.01	+1.81
Karwar	87.0	68.6	96	--	4.58	+2.66
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.1	58.6	53	--	0.21	—0.78
Ahmednagar	88.3	61.6	69	--	0.91	—0.19
Poona	89.2	60.7	74	--	1.17	+0.06
Sholapur	89.8	67.3	54	--	1.41	—0.10
Bijapur	87.7	65.6	69	--	0.38	—0.91
Belgaum	86.6	68.6	85	--	4.28	+2.36
Aurangabad	88.4	60.6	76	--	1.06	+0.47
Hiamabad (Indur)	85.8	65.9	70	--	2.58	+1.48
Hyderabad	84.0	66.0	76	--	2.79	+1.70
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	74.9	76	--	6.66	+3.1
Calicut	88.5	75.2	79	--	13.65	+7.3
Cochin	89.1	74.9	87	0.63	12.17	+3.81
Colombo	87.9	73.9	96	--	9.79	—10.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	73.7	90	--	16.65	+10.4
Bellary	90.3	69.5	77	--	6.01	+3.76
Cuddapah	91.0	73.3	71	--	6.65	+1.85
Madras	86.6	76.6	83	--	60.12	+29.99
Bangalore	84.1	68.6	82	--	7.78	+4.48
Coimbatore	90.1	72.2	77	--	12.07	+6.98
Trichinopoly	--	--	--	--	--	--
Negapatam	85.1	78.0	80	--	42.90	+13.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd January, 1919, was 30.140 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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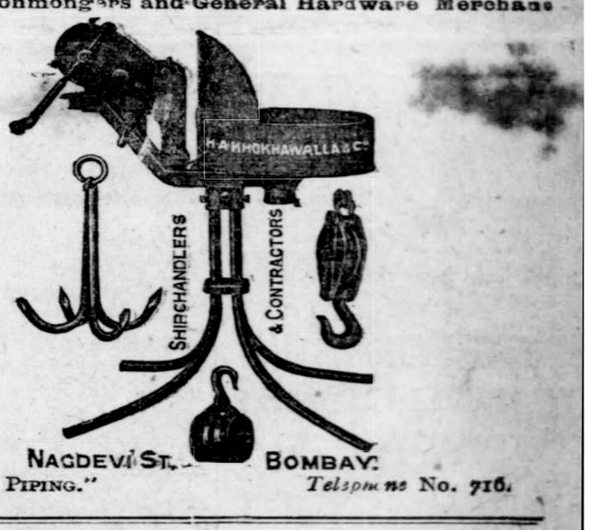

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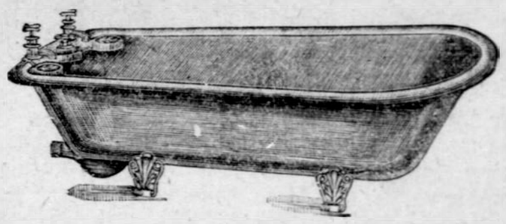

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